B & Stores

App. F. IX-4

1930-31
(Prisons)

File No. 50-28
Serial Nos. 3-11

Previous References
Pris 34-28 (2)
" 36-27 (6)
" 36-27 (2)
" 25-28 (1-6)
" 22-27 (3)
Later References
Pris 71-30 (1-3)
Mis 343-29 46/-14.
Pris 25-32 46 1:-
" 21-32 " 2
" 59-32 " 1-2,4
Pris 11-33 R

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial Nos. 7

Part B for March 1931

SUBJECT.

Regarding the starting in the State a Reformatory as at Muthungar. Bombay.

Sl. 11. No. G. 9014 dt. 2/3/31.

To. The D. G. of Prisons in Mysore.

States that the question may lie over for the present.

1) GENERAL 15 DEC 1926

Subject No. 76. **Regarding the starting of a reformatory school as at Mathungs, Bombay :—**

The First Member said "It will receive consideration."

2) A similar resolution is now before the Coming L.C Session. as the decision arrived at will be awaited :

3) May the L.G.P be requested to send up proposals for starting a Reformatory School as at Mathu.

7/12 (Genl Secy)

4) Yes

dcs 17/12/26

and Revenue
cretariat.

File No. of 192

Serial No.

Draft sub'd

Issue
dec 29/1/29

29/1

3 To The S. S. & Parsons
No 98266 dt 12.1.29.
calls for proposals for starting
a Reformatory on the model of th
Sassoon Reformatory at the Thana
Bombay.

JW
WD
17.1.29

General and Revenue Secretariat.

PRW File No. 50 of 192 8.

Serial No. 4

Sattoom

From the Inspector Genl of Prisons
No C 602-10 of 23.4.29-
Forwards the Site plan of the Reformatory Institution at Matunga Bombay, received from the Executive Engineer, Presidency Dn, Bombay.

Recd is No Cy 12740 of 13.4.29 referred by the Dy. Secy (Prisons).
KB

6) The D.G. Prisons states that if the plan is approved, the Chief Engineer is be requested to prepare plans & estimates on a smaller scale to suit the requirements of the State.

7) Reference is invited to the Council resln of 13. XI. 19- "that while generally approving scheme for the establishment of a Reformatory the State that the project will be taken up only when funds are available".

8) Submitted for orders, with reference to PRW 3044 Member's reply to the Dasara subject No 76 of 1928.

9) The D.G.P has merely forwarded the diet scale & the Rules of the management of the Reformatory in ~~Bombay~~ Bombay. He has not stated the requirements of our State. What accommodation is to be provided, what staff would be necessary & what recurring expen

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Pol | File No. 50 of 192 8

Serial No.

it would involve + such other details have not been furnished to suit local conditions. The Chief Engr can not possibly set up a plan + estimate for the building without a definite idea of actual requirements

10) Med G.P has sent the Bombay plan for approvals

K.P.

3014, H) The first point for consideration is whether the need for a Reformatory school is urgent. The I.G. of Prisons has not given any statistics of the juvenile prisoners. The need has, ~~not~~ no doubt, been admitted. It is a question of funds. The I.G. may perhaps be requested to give some details regarding the following matters:-

(1) what is the average number of juvenile prisoners.

(2) what accommodation would be required.

(3) what arrangements are req: to be them and ~~what would be~~ at what cost.

1877
M 7
3676

App. E. III—2]

General and Revenue Secretariat

File No. 50 of 192 8

erial No.

The question of plans & estimates may be considered on receipt of his reply.

Chief Secy. 30/4

12) Please put up draft 7/5/29.

8/5

13) Draft submitted for approval.

10/5

14) Issued

11/5

To Jail S.G.O. & Prisons.

No. G 13868 dt. 14.5.29

Calls for certain information on certain matters regarding a ~~Refor~~ Reformatory School at Bangalore

From Dy. Secy. to Govt.

Judicial Dept.

No. G 4602-45-D 18 12 29

Submits proposals for the Commissioner Dept. Hassan to be entrusted with a Borstal Case. The question of legislation for the introduction of the Borstal Act in the State has been referred to the Law Secretary in Madras Presidency. This question will be awaited

8/12

In the meantime, the ~~proposed~~ ~~to~~ ~~prepare~~ plan & estimates for the proposed Institute at Hassan, may be called for.

23/12

7/1

No 98057 dt 9.5.1933

Requests to have the necessary plans & estimates for the proposed Institute at Hassan prepared & to submit the same

Mr Chief Secretary

No C.402-47-218

Request for the return of the ground plan of the present Dt Hospital building at Hassan

Surgeon Genl
IMS

Please ~~remind~~ ask the D. G. O. to expedite the plan & estimates.

17/2.

From the Inspector General of Fortifications

to Major

WC 402-05 dated 9.6.31

forwarding for the approval of Govt plans and estimates received from the Ex Engineer Hassan for the conversion of the 2nd Lt. Cruiser at Hassan into a Berth at the Naval Base and after the above shall be constructed the Construction of a 2nd Lt. Cruiser at Hassan the plan exactly like the one at Chittagong.

Asked for orders. Before the proposal can be taken up Arrangements should be made for the Construction of another 2nd Lt. Cruiser at Hassan immediately. The D. G. P. will therefore be asked to confer with Cabinet the necessary proposals for the same in consultation with the Chief Engineer

Serial No.

20) What will be the total cost of putting up a separate Distt lock-up at at Chickmaglur? This info should be available in the office. Write it

DD 18/6.

21) Exd. There is no information available about the Bdr charges at Chickmagalur. But it is seen from the estimate for the Bdr Quarters at Shimoga which is in the model of the Chickmagalur Bdr charges that the estimate comes to Rs 39,000.

For order,

R 24/6 mrm

mounted to that of Kolar - mrm

9750
39
48,750

22) The cost of putting up a new building near the Sunkal farm is estimated at Rs 44,250. But converting the existing Distt lock up at Hassan into a Borstal Institute is estimated to cost only about Rs 10,000. This proposal however involves the erection of a new Distt lock up at Hassan, the cost of which is not mentioned. This information will be called for to find out the comparative total cost involved in both the proposals.

(Chief Secy) DD 25/6

REPLY

(To be written on this margin.)

OFFICE OF THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

NOTE

Dated.....18th June.....1920.

23) How does the question of separating juvenile prisoners from adults stand?

Chief Secretary
with compliments.

CJM
19/6/20

24) * Proposals for the Conversion of the Hassan Sh Lockup into a Borstal Institute for the State is have been received and put up.

25) The papers relating to the Construction of a Borstal Institute are put up. There are two proposals, one for putting up the new buildings near the Sunkal farm at a cost of about Rs 4½,000 and the other converting the Hassan Dist: Lockup into a Borstal Institute, at a cost of about Rs 10,000, in addn to erecting

a separate building for a
Dist Lock up at Kassau.
The estimate for the latter ~~has~~
is not known and information
is proposed to be called for.
After the Comparative total
cost of both the proposals
is known, the question of selecting
a place for the location of the
Institute has to be decided.

AGG
25/6

CHIEF SECRETARY.
26 JUNE 1930

7(1) VI

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No. | of 193

Serial No.

26) There are several aspects of the scheme, besides that of finding suitable accommodation, which seem to require careful consideration. The question of juvenile offenders, their occupational training, employment and after care are matters which require a detailed study. It is suggested that a committee, composed of the following members, may be appointed to submit comprehensive proposals.

27) The Member of Council in charge of Prisons (Chairman)
The D.G. of Prisons
The Director of Public Instruction
The Director of Industries & Commerce
The Secy to Govt dealing with Prisons
One of the Addl Secretaries to Govt (Secretary)

Hd of Dept 29/6

Third Member

28) I am agreeable to the appointment of a committee: but I think it would be useful, before a committee is appointed, that a note should be put up on the above points prepared on the lines of the D.O. letter as a basis of discussion

1/7/30

1/7

WD 02328—GPB—10,000—22-4-30

Serial No.

29) Dated. Reference 3rd Member's minute on the previous page. There are no sufficient materials in the Section to prepare a comprehensive note on the subject. The office of the I.G.P. would be in a better position and a better authority for the preparation of the note. If approved the whole file with the connected records would be referred unofficially to the I.G. of Prisons

5/7

For orders

Chief Secy) 5/7

30) If some book is started to keep the Annual Reports of Prisons in the different provinces and the issues of the Blue Book Journal are consulted, you will find ample material for a preliminary note. Please do call me

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No. | of 192

Serial No.

31) I have prepared a note from the materials available in the Secretariat giving a history of the development of the Borstal Institutions in the west and the recommendations of the Jail Committee. The materials available are, however very scanty, no annual reports of Prisons in the British Provinces being available for reference, to find out the cost of the maintenance of the juvenile prisoners in Borstal Institutions.

Chief Secy) 16/9

32) Submitted for perusal.

A committee may be appointed, as suggested already, to draw up a scheme.

Secretary) 19/9/30

33) Please put up Indian Jail Committee report, the matters not relating to juvenile criminals may be collected, a report re: the remaining at Chief's post.

Matters may kindly be put up by 24/9

OFFICE OF THE
2ND MEMBER OF COUNCIL
19 SEP. 1930
No. 2351

7615 \ 16

App. F. III—2

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No. | of 193

Serial No.

34) The file was personally submitted to the 2d Member today.

35) It was calculated that on the basis of the number of juveniles now confined in the jails and lock-ups an average number of about 250 will have to be provided for, if they have all to be committed to ~~Bor~~ the Borstal for a minimum period of 2 years. (The present cost is calculated on the basis of 50 inmates)

36) The Member was pleased to say that he would discuss the whole question with the S.S., and that in the meantime, the file might be resubmitted to him, with the Madras Acts & the Jail Com: Report.

37) Resubmitted with the following papers: —

1. Report of the Indian Jails Committee
2. The Madras Children's Act, 1920.
3. The Madras Act, V of 1926 - Re Borstal schools
4. The Juvenile Criminal in Southern India

2d Member) 22/10

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL
22 OCT. 1930
No. 3127

3) Mr Cowper the Financial situation, this has this morning the present—

) May be taken up again about June next

by 18/24 3

WD 02553—50,000—GPB—8-7 30

File No. of 193 . | General and Revenue Secretariat

40) Babu Bhag ... D.G.P. ... informed accordingly
19/2

41) Yes 19/2

42) ... Babu
19/2

43) Issued 20/2

To
The I.G. of Police
G.9076 of 2.3.31
Stating that the question may be sent for the present.

Bar 19 Jan 32

MISCELLANEOUS

endix F G—1

BJECT.....

.....

.....

Section Primo

File No. 50-28

Serial No. 3

No. G. 8266.

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *192*

To The Inspector for Labour of Prisons

in My Bom

Date of issue 12-1-29.

Signed by Mr. D.C.S

Sir

I am directed to re

(be so good as to send up)

y on to ~~Submit~~ detailed p

for starting a Reformatory &

on the model of the Borstal

Reformatory at Mahim

Bombay.

I have

List of enclosures.....

Copied by.....

Examined by.....

John Ro

over

WD 0399—GPB—20,000—18-9-28

C 462-10
Enc. 6.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH
24 APR. 1929
L 7827

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS
IN MYSORE,

Dated Bangalore, 23rd April *192* 9

Pris 50-28-4

FROM

Dr. S. SUBBA RAO, B.A., M.B.C.M., L.R.C.P. (London) M.R.C.S., (Eng.) & D.P.H.
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS
IN MYSORE, ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ Bangalore

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore,
Bangalore.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. G. 12740/Pris. dated 13th April 1929 in connection with starting in the State a Reformatory as at Muthunga Bombay, I have the honour to forward herewith, the site plan and a plan of a Dormitory Block of the Institution refer to above, received from the Executive Engineer, Presidency Divisio Bombay, together with diet scale and a copy of the rules for the management of the said Institution. If the plan is approved, the Chief Engineer of Mysore may kindly be requested to prepare plans and estimates on a smaller scale to suit the requirements of the State.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

CHIEF SECRETARY,
24 APR. 1929

S. Subba Rao.
Offg. Inspector-General of Prisons.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS
THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

General and Revenue Secretariat

Requisition for papers

pection

Filed

Deposit No.

File No. [illegible]

Serial No. [illegible]

To be put up Diary No. of 1932

Signature

Branch

Section

Date

WD 02016—GPB—200 books of 100 pages each—28-8-31

BLOCK PLAN
OF
THE DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL & R. INST.
AT MATUNGA.

Scale 100 feet to an inch

Site for Swimming with required to be provided.

M.H.O.

LADY HARDINGE ROAD.

M.H.O.

Staff Quarters.

Sweepers Qrs.

Sanitary Qrs.

Sweepers Qrs.

Open Shed

Store

Quarters for Superintendent

Dispensary

Washing Place

Washing place.

Servants Qrs.

Garden.

Play Ground.

ROAD.

Latrines for Boys.

Government land formed out by the Collector of Bombay for Cultivation.

Latrines for Servants.

Washing place.

Cook House.

Urinal

Dormitory No. 2

Work Shop.

Show Room

Dispensary

Dormitory

TULSI PIPE ROAD.

G.B.S.C.I. Railway.

Executive Engineer,
Presidency

Report on the Working of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution

For the Year ending 31st March 1927

[Price—Annas 13 *or* 1*s.* 4*d.*]

BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1928

Obtainable from the Superintendent of Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay; from the High Commissioner for India, 42 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1, London; or through any recognized Bookseller

No. 182 of 1927-28

THE DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION,

Bombay (Matunga), 21st September 1927.

To

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Poona.

Dear Sir,

I enclose herewith my report on the working of the above Institution for the year ended March 31, 1927.

Balance Sheet.—Income and Expenditure Account drawn up by Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants, are enclosed and I shall thank you to arrange to have these printed along with the usual Income and Expenditure Account in the report. In my last report Rs. 2,186-8-6 under "collection outstandings doubtful," was shown on the assets side. As this amount has not been realised although the Committee have taken all possible steps in this direction, it has been written off as a bad debt.

From the Income and Expenditure Account prepared by us you will notice that the year's working showed a deficit of Rs. 2,327-6-11. This is mainly due to the heavy expenditure incurred by the Institution in meeting extraordinary expenses as has been explained in the body of the report under the heading of Finance.

Copies of Report.—I shall be obliged if you will send me 120 copies of the printed report for distribution in Bombay.

I have, etc.,

SIDNEY WOOD,
Officiating Chairman,

for E. J. BUNBURY,
Chairman.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1927

(1) *Committee of Management.*—The following was the personnel of the Committee :—

Nominated by the Government

E. J. Bunbury, Esq., Chairman,

Hormusjee Jehangir Bhabha, Esq., M.A., D.Lit., C.I.E.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., K.C.S.I.,

A. G. Gray, Esq.,

F. J. Page, Esq., O.B.E.,

Shariff Dewjee Canjee, Esq.,

H. P. Dastur, Esq., Bar.-at-Law, *ex-officio* as Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Appointed by the Sassoon Family

H. H. Sawyer, Esq.,

Sidney Wood, Esq.

Co-opted by the Committee

Ishwardas Lukhmidas, Esq.,

Lt.-Col. M. P. Kharegat, I.M.S. (Retd.).

The terms of membership of Mr. Ishwards Lukhmidas and Lt.-Col. M. P. Kharegat, having expired they were unanimously re-elected by the Managing Committee for a further period of three years.

Twelve ordinary meetings of the Committee were held during the year.

(2) *Accommodation and Buildings.*—The average number of the boys per month during the year was 338 against 342 in the previous year and the highest average in any one month was 345 as against 356 in 1925-26. The maximum number of boys for whom accommodation is available is 334.

The expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department on current repairs to the buildings during the year amounted to Rs. 4,790 and that on special repairs to Rs. 5,700.

The scheme for the conversion of our present basket system of latrines to water flush was sanctioned by the Government last year but the work was not started owing to some alterations suggested by the Presidency

Surgeon necessitating the revision of the whole scheme and its cost. The matter is now again before the Government and it is hoped that the work will be put in hand and completed during the current year.

(3) *The number of boys admitted.*—The number of boys admitted and discharged during the year are compared below with the figures for last year :—

	1925-26	1926-27
Total number of boys in the Institution on 1st April	321	354
Private Apprentices	3	*Nil*
Number admitted under Magistrates' orders ..	152	78
Absconded in 1925-26 and re-captured in 1926-27	..	1
Private Apprentices admitted	4	8
Number discharged on expiry of sentence ..	38	42
Number discharged on recommendation of the Committee with the consent of the Magistrates.	68	46
Total number discharged..	106	88
Private Apprentices withdrawn	7	7
Number of boys absconded but not recaptured ..	7	*Nil*
Number of boys died in Hospital	3	1
Total number of boys in the Institution on 31st March	354	345

The total of 345 boys on 31st March 1927, in the Institution was made up of the following castes and creeds :—

	Number
Indian Christians	13
Hindus	144
Criminal and Hill tribes	13
Mahomedans	173
Parsis	2
Total ..	345

The ages of 78 boys sent by the Magistrates and admitted into the Institution during the year were :—

Number of boys	Ages
1	9 years.
4	10 „
8	11 „
25	12 „
19	13 „
18	14 „
3	15 „
78	

and their terms of apprenticeship were :—

Number of boys	
1	..
2	..
19	..
20	..
32	..
2	..
2	..
78	

Comparing the above figures with those of the previous year, it will be observed that the average period of apprenticeship awarded by the Magistrates remains the same, *viz.*, 4·2 years.

In my last report I proposed that the ages of boys sent to our Institution be verified by our Medical Officer, owing to the fact that the class of people with whom we deal have no accurate idea of their own ages ; this has been carried out during the year under review and the verified ages are entered on the identity cards together with the ages mentioned in the warrants (where these differ), the former being taken for the purpose of our records.

The following comparative figures are of interest :—

	1925-26	1926-27
Average period of apprenticeship awarded	4·2 years.	4·2 years.
Average period of stay of boys discharged during the year ..	2 years, 9 months.	2 years, 8 months.
Longest period of stay	5·5	6·2
Shortest ,, ,, ...	1 year.	1 year.
Average age of boys admitted ..	12·33	12·83

Appended to this report are two Statements F and G showing the offences for which boys have been committed.

The first statement (Appendix F) shows that out of 345 boys in the school on March 31, 1927, 170 were convicted of begging, 150 of theft, and 25 of offences such as disorderly behaviour, etc.

The number admitted into the Institution decreased from 152 to 78 and the number discharged from 106 to 88. Forty-six boys were discharged before the expiry of their periods on account of good conduct or because suitable employment had been secured for them. Four boys absconded during the year, 1 from Scout Camp, 2 from J. J. Hospital, and 1 from customer's bungalow all of whom were recaptured. One boy who absconded on 22nd November 1925 from the Mills, was recaptured on 28th November 1926.

Discipline has been good and under the system of monitorship that has been introduced, a vast improvement has taken place in the boys' behaviour. The bullying element that had been prevalent in former years has to a very great extent disappeared. The punishment book shows a total number of 187 offences against 192 in the previous year. Of these the more serious cases consisted of homosexual offences 1, stealing 5, attempted escape 4; of the other offences the majority consisted of smoking, being in possession of bidis, tobacco, etc. and minor offences such as fighting.

(5) *Daily Routine.*—The daily time-table was slightly altered during the cold weather, the better to fit in with the hours of day-light. The time-table given below shows the daily programme :—

	Summer	Cold weather
	A.M.	A.M.
Rise	6-0	6-30
Conji	6-30 to 7	6-30 to 7-30
Drill	7-0 ,, 8	7-30 ,, 8-15
Classes and Workshops ..	8-0 ,, 11	8-30 ,, 11-30
	P.M.	P.M.
Bath and Meal	11-0 to 1-0	11-30 to 1-0
Classes and Workshops ..	1-0 ,, 3	1-0 ,, 3
Conjee	3-0 ,, 3-30	3-0 ,, 3-30
Classes and Workshops ..	3-30 ,, 5	3-30 ,, 5-0
Recreation	5-0 ,, 6	5-0 ,, 6
Dinner	6-0	6-0
Retire to Dormitories ..	7	7

Saturday afternoons, Sundays and Holidays are devoted to walks, excursions, etc. Regular cricket, hockey and foot-ball matches have been played with other schools and clubs.

(6) *Health.*—The general health of the boys was very good. There were no cases of mumps, typhoid or cholera as in the previous years. chicken-pox was contracted by about 25 boys employed in the mills. As soon as it was detected, prompt measures were taken by the Medical Officer to segregate the infected boys, thus preventing further spreading.

294 out-door and 90 in-door patients were treated as against 482 and 118 in the previous year.

The number of boys sent to outside hospitals was 22 of whom one died in the King Edward VII Memorial hospital of tubercular peritonitis after an operation.

During the year under report the cases of more serious illness (in addition to the 25 of the chicken pox mentioned above) comprised of 1 Congential syphillis, 6 Pneumonia, 2 Broncho pneumonia, 1 Pleurisy, 2 internal piles, 1 acute Eudocardilis, 1 T. B. Lymph gland, 1 simple stenosis small bowel and 1 otitis media.

Quinine was administered as a prophylactic measure against malaria from September 1926 to March 1927.

All new admissions were vaccinated against small-pox, isolated for 10 days, disinfected and given clean clothes before being allowed to mix with the rest of the school.

All boys were weighed regularly twice a month and their weights with other details recorded on the boys' identity cards; those found to be losing weight were placed on special diet and given cod liver oil.

Bathing parades were held three times a week under medical supervision. The introduction of cleaning the teeth with a mixture of charcoal powder and sodium chloride, followed by potash permanganate gargles before bathing has been found beneficial in keeping mouth, throat and teeth clean.

The Medical Officer and the Superintendent have been paying regular visits to the hospitals to see our boys who much appreciate their attention.

(7) *Industrial.*—The following handicrafts are taught at the Institution :—

(1) Carpentry.
(2) Blacksmith's and Fitter's work.
(3) Cane weaving.
(4) Painting and Polishing.
(5) Tailoring.
(6) Gardening.
(7) Cotton Spinning in a neighbouring mill.

Appendix E at the end of this report indicates the number of boys apprenticed to each particular workshop and Appendix B the particulars of jobs obtained by the boys discharged during the year.

The following figures give a good idea of the way the workshops have been employed during the year and the value of their production :—

	Rs.
All Shops excluding Tailor Shops—	
Value of articles made for customers	3,594
,, ,, ,, sale	1,050
,, ,, ,, dead stock of the Institution	591
	5,235
Tailoring Shop—	
Value of articles made for customers	299
,, ,, ,, the use of the Institution at the Contractor's rate ..	2,143
	2,442
Total All Shops ..	7,677

Value of vegetables produced for the consumption of the boys at the contractor's rate	..	1,874
		9,551

(8) *Education.*—All boys (except a few subnormal ones) are taught the three R's in the primary class, learning Gujerati, Marathi and Urdu. English is also taught side by side with the vernacular from Standard I upwards and special English classes are held for the benefit of English speaking Christian boys. Drawing forms a part of the curriculum and is co-related to the craft they learn, such as, carpentry, cane work, etc. 24 boys were sent up for the Elementary and Intermediate examinations held in February and November 1926 of whom 3 passed.

In 1926 boys were prepared for the vernacular Standard IV Examination held by the Department of Public Instruction. The six boys who attended the Examination all passed, they being the first to do so in the history of the Institution. Real progress is in evidence as can be seen from the following table :—

Marathi Classes

		(3 Teachers) Morning	Afternoon	Total
Marathi Infant	.. ..	15	11	26
Do. I A	.. ..	5	19	24
Do. I B	.. ..	5	4	9
Do. II A	.. ..	22	22	44
Do. II B	.. ..	11	9	20
Do. III	.. ..	12	0	12
Do. IV	.. ..	5	0	5
		75	65	140

Gujerati Classes

		(2 Teachers)		
Gujerati Infant	.. ..	3	19	22
Do. I	.. ..	11	1	12
Do. II A	.. ..	11	7	18
Do. II B	.. ..	12	1	13
Do. III	.. ..	0	10	10
Do. IV	.. ..	4	1	5
		41	39	80

Special English Classes conducted by Gujerati Teacher

Primary	.. ..	1	2	3
Standard I	.. ..	0	4	4
Standard II	.. ..	1	0	1
		2	6	8

	(1 Teacher) orning	Afternoon	Tot
Standard Infant	13	19	3
Standard I ..	27	23	5
	40	42	8

In March 1926 a new Urdu class was started and as many as 82 b
ave taken advantage of it, there being many more who wish to j
he class. Arabic is also taught in the Urdu classes to enable Maho
lan boys to read the Koran.

The practice of giving short addresses morning and evening on mo
eligious and historical subjects by the Superintendent and the mast
as been continued.

The Hindoo and Mahomedan boys receive religious instruction fr
he Hindoo Pandit and Urdu Teacher while the Christian boys
isited by a Priest.

(9) *Recreation.*—Football, cricket, and hockey are the principal gar
layed by the boys and the indian games are also encouraged. B
re supplied with cards, draughts and other indoor games which
ermitted in the dormitories up to 9 p.m.

The annual cricket and football fixtures with the Yeravda Reformat
boys had to be abandoned owing to the prevalence of influenza
Yeravda and instead 200 boys were taken to the Elephanta Caves fo
lay's outing under the supervision of Deputy Superintendent, h
naster and others. The boys evinced a keen interest and behaved v
well throughout the excursion. Great importance is laid in giving
oys outings of this nature and parties are sent to Juhu, Victo
Gardens and other places of interest on all possible occasions. T
oys are encouraged to write essays and draw sketches relating
what they have seen. On all occasions their behaviour has b
excellent.

During the year 2 sets of swings, 1 see-saw and 1 horizontal bar h
een added and these are in great demand.

Boxing.—Boxing is another new feature of the Institution. A cl
as been started under the guidance of Mr. F. Merchant, a Parsi Box
Champion, who has very kindly devoted a great deal of his spare time
this work.

Sports.—The members of the Committee gave their annual Dev
treat to the boys in November 1926. Athletic Sports were held dur
he year and the winners of the various races were given sweets
prizes :—

6th June 1926	..	King's Birthday Sports.
22nd June 1926	..	Bakri-Id Sports.
3rd August 1926	..	Gokul Asthami Sports.
5th November 1926	..	Dewali Excursion to Elephanta Cav
25th December 1926	..	X'mas sports.

(10) *Boy Scouts.*—The Bunbury Scout Troop which was started with 12 boys has since grown into a full troop and has been registered as 63rd Bombay Troop. It is a matter of great satisfaction that on the various occasions on which they have taken part in Rallies and Camp Fires during the year they have acquitted themselves creditably. It is pleasing to see how the spirit of Scout law is making itself felt in the school as a character building factor. Amongst the Troop's activities the following are of interest :—

(1) 4 displays were given by the scouts.
(2) 25 scouts passed the tender foot test.
(3) 14 scouts attended the Grand Camp Fire on 12th February 1926.
(4) The Troop attended the Scout Rally on 1st August 1926 and took an active part therein.

This feature reflects great credit upon Mr. Mehta, our Head-master, who is the Scout Master. He takes a very keen interest in the work and devotes much of his spare time to it.

(11) *Annual Prize Distribution.*—The Annual Prize Distribution took place on 18th March 1927 when His Excellency Lt.-Col. Right Honourable Sir Leslie Wilson, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., Governor of Bombay, graciously consented to preside and distribute the prizes. A noteworthy feature of this occasion was the Guard of Honour given to His Excellency by the "Bunbury Scout Troop." This year 35 old boys attended the Prize Distribution and were served with light refreshments. This is a pleasing evidence that the discharged boys have maintained their interest in the Institution.

(12) *Distinguished Visitors.*—Many distinguished persons visited the Institution during the year and recorded favourable comments in the Visitors' Book on the general working, management, and the boys. Among them may be mentioned the following :—

(1) His Excellency the Governor.
(2) Honourable Mr. J. E. B. Hotson.
(3) Miss Cybil Neville Rolfe of the British Social Hygiene Council.
(4) Mr. I. H. Taunton.
(5) Mr. G. W. Burley.
(6) Mr. J. E. Harker.
(7) Miss H. M. Green.
(8) Mr. K. L. Daboo.

The following remarks written in the "Visitors' Book" are of interest :—

His Excellency the Governor.—"For the third time since I came to Bombay, I had the opportunity of inspecting the Reformatory, seeing the boys at work and giving the prizes at the Annual Prize Distribution on the 18th instant. I was very pleased with everything I saw. There could be no doubt that the boys are well and happy. The system of giving the best boys responsibility is working excellently and the increasing number of old boys who attended the Prize Distribution speaks for itself."

"I sincerely congratulate Mr. Bunbury and his Committee and the Superintendent and staff on a very efficiently managed Institution which is doing a work of great value."

Miss Cybil Neville Rolfe of the British Social Hygiene Council.—"I have been much impressed with the fine spirit in which this Institution is conducted, in the appreciation that has been shown at the importance of character training in adolesence, the opportunities of self expression given in the drawing and manual work and for recreation, in organised games, is equal to any modern Institution."

Mr. C. W. Burley.—"I have visited the Institution after a lapse of two and a half years and am pleased to say that the work of the Institution shows a distinct improvement in that time. I am greatly impressed by the enthusiasm of the Superintendent and teachers, and I am sure nothing but good can result from their work."

"I have been specially interested in the technical side of the work, and have to say that the work in all the practical departments is good and in some cases better than when I paid my last visit. I am pleased to note that suggestions that I made on my last visit have been put into execution. The Institution is in a high state of efficiency."

(13) *Finance.*—An abstract of receipt and expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1927 is shown in Appendix "A" annexed to this report. The year's working showed a deficit of Rs. 2,327-6-11 as against a surplus of Rs. 3,546 in the previous year. The result is due to the following causes :—

(1) Rs. 2,742 was paid by the Institution as tax on buildings to the Bombay Municipality.

(2) Rs. 1,200 gratuity paid to the wife of blacksmith maistry who died while in service.

(3) Rs. 920 paid to Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co. and Government Auditors.

(4) Rs. 690 paid as pension to retired servants of the Institution.

(5) Rs. 140 paid as mark money in excess of Government Grant.

(6) Rs. 157 paid for a filing cabinet.

(7) Rs. 192 expenses of chappals for the Boy Scouts.

Hitherto the tax amounting to Rs. 2,742 was paid by the Government but this year the Institution was asked to pay the amount and include it in the usual expenditure as also was the gratuity of Rs. 1,200 paid to the wife of blacksmith. The audit fees, pension, etc., were paid by the Institution and no specia lgrant was received from the Government. Rs. 3,546 excess of income over expenditure for 1925-26 was paid in March 1927 and is included in the year's expenditure. Further a sum of Rs. 2,050 has been paid by the Institution for the charges of extra rations supplied to the boys under the new scale of diet and this amount has not yet been reimbursed by the Government. The total sum of items 1 to 5 amounts to Rs. 5,692 plus Rs. 2,050 due to the Institution,

total Rs. 7,742 and if this amount had been paid by the Government there would have been an excess of receipt of Rs. 5,414 instead of a deficit of Rs. 5,874.

It may perhaps not be out of place here to explain the system on which the finance of the Institution is based. Originally the Institution was self contained and maintained from the income of the Sassoon Endowment and public charity. The school, however, rapidly outgrew its resources and Government in year 1857 took over the responsibility for the finance and arranged for its control by a Committee consisting of two members of the Sassoon family and six members and Chairman nominated by Government and two members co-opted by the Committee. A scale was laid down for the staff of the establishment and also a schedule of food and clothes for the boys. Government guaranteed to make good any deficit that there might be on any one year's working and any surplus payable to the Government.

The average cost per head during the year under review was Rs. 272-1 as against Rs. 231 in the previous year. Of this the amount expended by the Government came to Rs. 204 per head as against Rs. 189 in the previous year (*vide* Appendix D). The increase is principally due to the extra charges put upon the Institution's finance such as Building Tax, etc., and to the inclusion in this year's figure of a sum of Rs. 2,050 on account of rations issued in 1926-27 but not paid for until 1927-28. The average cost has been arrived at after deducting the following items from the total figures of expenditure :—

(1) Private property of boys returned to them upon discharge.
(2) Deposits of tenderers returned to them.
(3) Surplus Returned to Govt.

(14) *Workshops Costing Accounts.*—The costing accounts that were introduced last year have been well maintained. A system of indents has been introduced by which an accurate account is kept of materials received, issued and consumed. All materials issued to the workshops are entered in an indent signed by the maistry in charge and countersigned by the Superintendent. The materials are then issued after which they are checked again with the ledger and the manufacturing costing book thus ensuring accuracy.

The result for the year of all shops including tailor shop after debiting a sum of Rs. 7,111 representing the salaries of the maistries is a loss of Rs. 5,100. As I mentioned last year we cannot view this loss from a strict commercial basis as the labour we employ is raw and our workshops are primarily to teach the boys some trade. Moreover, the sale of work decreased in comparison with 1925-26. These figures show, however, that the workshops have paid about one quarter of the cost of the technical training staff. My thanks are again due to Mr. F. J. Page for his great assistance in this branch of our work.

(15) *After Care.*—Details are given in the Appendix "B "of the employment obtained by the boys on discharge. Of the 88 boys discharged, 16 obtained employment direct from the Institution. 47 were sent to the Auxiliary Home, 2 sent to N. M. Mental Hospital, 1 joined another

school and 21 were taken by parents or relatives and left for their native places. Of the 44 boys sent to Auxiliary Home, 20 were found employment, and 23 were taken away by their parents or relatives. The Management of the Home by the Salvation Army authorities is very satisfactory indeed in every way and it is much appreciated by the discharged boys and I take this opportunity of thanking Ensign MacArthur and his staff for their valuable assistance.

The figures given below show the percentage of boys who after being taught any particular trade in this Institution actually take up that trade as a means of livelihood after discharge. It is very difficult to obtain accurate information on this subject and to keep in touch with our discharged boys, but these figures may be regarded as fairly accurate :—

Percentages—

Fitter	.. 56 per cent.
Spinning	.. 52 ,, ,,
Carpentry	.. 44 ,, ,,
Painting and Polishing	.. 43 ,, ,,
Gardening	.. 38 ,, ,,
Blacksmith	.. 35 ,, ,,
Cane work	.. 22 ,, ,,
Tailor	.. 19 ,, ,,

(16) *Agriculture.*—Vegetable gardening forms an important occupation for a number of boys and affords a good training for some of the sub-normal boys. Available ground is brought into use and even the small plot outside the premises formerly used as a dumping ground is now turned into a garden. Different kinds of vegetables are grown and we hope that Government will grant us the use of the adjacent farm lands situate on the west and south in order to enable us to expand our agriculture activities. The adjoining plot belongs to Government and it is very desirable that we should be allowed to have the use of it in order to have sufficient space for expansion for purposes of the isolation of boys and agricultural training.

Bombay Children's Act.—In view of the bringing into force of this Act in conjunction with inauguration of the Children's Aid Society in May, Government have sanctioned our proposal to convert the recreation shed for use as a class room, thereby enabling us to provide additional dormitory accommodation for about 40 additional boys in the South block. This when completed will prove of great assistance to Government in working the said Children's Act, but with our numbers raised to 380 it is probable that no further increase is possible for both from an administrative as well as educational point of view, this number is as large as can be efficiently handled on our present site. Even this addition of 40 boys will probably necessitate an increase in the staff and my Committee have made it clear to Government that in the event of this being necessary, application will be made in due course to Government for requisite additional staff.

Staff.—Mr. Desai continued to hold the post of the Superintendent and discharged his duties to the complete satisfaction of the Committee. The continued improvement in the tone and spirit of the boys and the staff both at work and at play speaks volumes for the manner in which he performs his onerous task. In my last report I recorded that the school masters and maistries were taking a great interest in the boys' recreation and I have very much pleasure in recording that the progress in this direction continues. All the masters and the maistries contributed their share to the general advancement but the work of Mr. Mehta, the Head-master, who in addition to acting as a scout master has played a prominent part in organising games and sports, is worthy of special mention.

Mr. N. S. Nerurkar retired from the post of the Secretary in December 1926 and has been succeeded by Mr. E. Elisha, who combines with this office the office of the Deputy Superintendent. It is early yet to judge the result of this change but I can already testify to the better organisation of the office and books under Mr. Elisha's supervision.

Dr. R. A. Saldanah, Medical Officer, left the Institution to proceed to another post in May 1926 and has been succeeded by Dr. A. T. Nankody, who bids fare to become as useful a member of the staff as was his predecessor.

Dr. Saldanah served the Institution for four years, On behalf of the Committee I desire to record here their appreciation of the thorough manner in which he carried the multifarious duties attaching to the post.

The proposals for a Provident Fund for the members of the staff on retirement after long service are still before Government and as they have been agreed to by the Committee it is hoped that it will not be long before this long deferred scheme is put into operation.

Conclusion.—On behalf of Mr. Bunbury, the Chairman who is at present on leave, I desire to thank the members of the Committee for the valuable help given throughout the year.

SIDNEY WOOD,
Officiating Chairman,
David Sassoon Industrial and
Reformatory Institution.

Balance Sheet as

LIABILITIES	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sundry Creditors—		
Contractor, etc.	2,754 6 11	
Salaries and Wages unpaid	2,699 2 0	
Sundry Suppliers	804 0 9	
Deposits from Contractors	600 0 0	
Private property of boys	206 11 1	
Mark Money due to boys	1,776 15 6	
Maintenance charges from private Apprentices unexpired	115 0 0	
		8,956 4 3
Funds—		
David Sassoon & Co.'s Endowment Fund ..	30,000 0 0	
Lord Northcote Medal Fund	400 0 0	
Lame boy Maintenance Fund	200 0 0	
Colonel Lloyd Jones Medal Fund	525 0 0	
		31,125 0 0
Surplus—		
Balance on 31st March 1926	2,88,963 12 8	
Less—Payment to Government for the year 1925-26.	3,546 4 9	
	2,85,417 7 11	
Less—Excess of Expenditure over Income for the year 1926-27	1,713 10 6	
		2,83,703 13 5
Carried over ..	....	3,23,785 1 8

) REFORMATORY INSTITUTION

1st March 1927

ASSETS			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Land—				
(Admeasuring 35,538 Sq. yards)			....	43,720 0 0
Building—	Rs. a. p.			
Cost to date	....		2,92,682 0 0	
Less—Depreciation written off in previous years ..	1,02,638 0 0			
Depreciation written off this year ..	7,517 0 0		1,10,155 0 0	
				1,82,527 0 0
Plant, Machinery and other Accessories in Workshops—	Rs. a. p.			
Cost to 31st March 1926 ..	....		6,024 0 5	
Add—Amount expended during the year ..	....		856 11 7	
			6,880 12 0	
Less—Cost of absolete articles written off and difference on Inventories ..	....		441 13 4	
			6,438 14 8	
Less—Depreciation written off previous years ..	3,112 8 5			
Depreciation on written off articles ..	243 0 0			
	2,869 8 5			
Depreciation written off this year	322 0 0		3,191 8 5	
				3,247 6 3
See-saw Installation—	Rs. a. p.			
Cost to date	....		1,134 0 0	
Less—Depreciation written off this year ..	....		56 12 0	1,077 4 0
Furniture, Fittings, Utensils, etc.—				
Cost to 31st March 1926 ..	....		4,155 9 1	
Add—Amount expended this year	....		1,049 6 6	
			5,204 15 7	
Less—Depreciation written off in previous years ..	2,140 9 1			
Depreciation written off this years	260 6 6		2,400 15 7	
				2,804 0 0
Stock—				
(At cost as per Inventories certified by the Secretary).				
Saleable Furniture			578 4 0	
Raw materials on hand			979 4 1	
School contingencies			1,304 6 6	
				2,861 14 7
	Carried over ..		....	2,36,237 8 10

ASSETS—*contd.*	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward .	....	2,36,237 8 10
Work in Progress—		
At cost	....	1,328 3 9
Collections Outstanding—		
From Government	8,688 6 7	
Contractor for supplies	289 1 0	
Ruby Mills	840 0 0	
Sundry Persons	262 12 0	
		080 3 7
Advances—		
Telephone Rent and Municipal Tax .. .		892 0 0
Investments—		
Deposit with Government at 5 per cent. On account of David Sassoon & Co.'s Endowment Fund	30,000 0 0	
3½ per cent. G. P. Notes at face value ..	25,000 0 0	
3½ per cent. G. P. Notes at face value on account of Lord Northcote Medal Fund	400 0 0	
3½ per cent. G. P. Notes at face value on account of Lame Boy Maintenance Fund	200 0 0	
3½ per cent. G. P. Notes at face value deposited by a contractor	200 0 0	
Rs. 10,000 5 per cent. 1945-55 Government Loan at cost	9,993 12 0	
		65,793 12 0
Interest Accrued on Investments	....	617 11 0
Bank and Cash Balances—		
With the Imperial Bank of India on General Account.	1,968 4 9	
With the Imperial Bank of India Boys' Private Property Account	215 11 1	
With the Imperial Bank of India Recreation Fund Account	391 9 0	
With the Imperial Bank of India Garden Account	3,637 6 2	
Cash on hand on General Account	84 6 10	
Cash on hand on Garden Account	13 4 8	
6 per cent. Call Deposit with New Mofussil Co., Ltd., on account of Colonel Lloyd Jones Medal Fund	525 0 0	
		6,835 10 6
Total ..	....	3,23,785 1 8

Examined and found correct.

(Signed) A. F. FERGUSON & Co.
Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

Expenditure

To Boys' Maintenance charge			
„ Establishment			32,286 11 10
„ Gratuity to Maistry			1,200 0 0
„ Rates and Taxes			4,034 10 0
„ Mark Money to boys			1,924 14 11
„ Lighting Expenses			2,248 6 5
„ Telephone Rent			175 0 0
„ Cash Prizes to boys			135 0 0
„ Book, Printing, Stationery, etc.			1,119 5 3
„ Postage			66 2 0
„ Conveyance			957 1 9
„ Audit Fees A. F. Ferguson and Co. ..			250 0 0
„ Charges for tinning utensils			151 2 6
„ Stores consumed for workshops			4,228 4 7
„ General charges			1,193 7 0
„ Clothing for peons, etc.			64 3 4
„ School contingent written off			15 14 0
„ Machinery, Workshops tools, etc., written off at cost	441 13 4		
„ Less Depreciation already provided ..	243 0 0		198 13 4
„ Depreciation written off on Building ..	7,517 0 0		
Plant Machinery, etc.	322 0 0		
Furniture and Fitting, etc.	260 6 6		
See-Saw Installation	56 12 0		8,156 2 6
Bad Debt written off			2,186 8 0
Total, Rupees..			96,502 15 8

Bombay, 18th August 1927.

REFORMATORY INSTITUTION

ear ending 31st March 1927

Income	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
vernment Grants—		
or rations	36,762 6 6	
„ Salaries and Wages..	31,741 0 10	
„ Gratuities to boys	710 0 0	
„ Drawing Grant-in-Aid	200 0 0	
„ Gratuity to Maistry	1,200 0 0	
		70,613 7 4
By Grant-in-Aid from the Schools Committee ..		1,325 0 0
„ Earning of boys for labour hired		10,080 0 0
„ Maintenance charges from Private apprentices .		865 0 0
„ Donations		196 0 0
„ Furniture and work shop materials sold and prepared		6,616 8 0
„ Tender forms		11 0 0
„ Interest on Endowment and other Investments		2,928 14 0
„ Prizes		136 0 0
„ Miscellaneous		345 4 0
„ Garden Account—Income	2,337 7 4	
„ Less Expenditure	665 3 9	1,672 3 7
„ Excess expenditure carried to Balance sheet ..		1,713 10 6
Total, Rupees..	....	96,502 15 5

Examined and found correct.

(Signed) A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,

Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

		Year ending 31st March 1927	Four years ending 31st March 1927
1.	Total number discharged during	88	483
2.	Number discharged taught Carpentry	5	44
3.	,, ,, ,, Blacksmith's works ..	7	45
4.	,, ,, ,, Fitter's work	11	42
5.	,, ,, ,, Painting and Polishing ..	15	55
6.	,, ,, ,, Spinning	28	177
7.	,, ,, ,, Gardening	7	17
8.	,, ,, ,, Cane weaving	6	65
9.	,, ,, ,, Tailoring	9	16
10.	,, ,, ,, Reading and Writing ..	..	16
11.	,, ,, ,, not taught any trade (Mentally deficient) ..	..	6
12.	,, in entry (2) occupied in Carpentry after leaving Institution	..	5
13.	,, ,, (3) occupied in blacksmith's work after leaving Institution ..	..	2
14.	,, ,, (4) occupied in fitter's work after leaving Institution	..	8
15.	,, ,, (5) occupied in painting after leaving Institution	1	7
16.	,, ,, (6) occupied in spinning after leaving Institution	1	36
17.	,, ,, (7) occupied in gardening after leaving Institution	2	6
18.	,, ,, (8) occupied in cane weaving after leaving Institution	..	4
19.	,, ,, (9) occupied in tailoring after leaving Institution	..	4
20.	,, ,, (10) occupied in clerical work after leaving Institution	..	..
21.	,, occupied in business or trade not taught at the Institution (*i.e.*, peons, hawkers, hotel servants, etc.)	12	38
22.	,, sent to the N. M. Mental Hospital (or invalids)	2	5
23.	,, joined other schools	1	13
24.	,, gone to sea	..	..
25.	,, who have been re-convicted	1	3
26.	,, left for their native places	21	27
27.	,, whose whereabouts are not known ..	83	83
28.	,, who have died	..	1
29.	,, sent to Sheppard After-Care Auxiliary Home.	47	241

N.B.—In previous years' statistics the boys who were sent to the Auxiliary Home if subsequently employed were shown in this table under their particular employment heading. From 1925-26 boys sent to the Auxiliary Home are shown under item (29) only and a separate statement (Appendix C) is attached showing the number of boys who obtained employment from the Home.

APPENDIX C

Particulars of boys sent to Sheppard After-Care Auxiliary Home on discharge

	1925-26	1926-1927
Total number of boys sent to the Home	44	47
,, ,, ,, ,, who left the Home	41	43
Number of boys who obtained employment as carpenters ..	..	..
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, as Blacksmiths ..	1	..
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, as Fitters ..	5	1
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, in the Mills ..	11	9
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, as Agriculturist ..	..	..
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, as Hotel servants.	5	2
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, as Domestic servants.	1	..
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, as Hospital attendants.	..	..
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, as Dock labourers.	3	1
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, as Painters ..	..	1
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, in Paper factory ..	..	2
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, in Day School ..	..	..
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, as Tram workers .	..	1
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, as Gardeners ..	..	..
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, as Hawkers ..	..	..
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, as Cinema attendants.	..	..
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, in Cane work ..	..	3
Taken by parents or relatives or not traced	15	23
Readmitted after leaving Home	3	14
Total number for whom employment was found	26	20
Maximum number of boys in Home at any one time ..	25	23
Average duration of stay in Home	45 days.	20 days.

APPENDIX D

Statement showing the average cost per head for the years 1925-26 and 1926-27

Year	Attendance		Expenditure		Average cost per head per annum	
	Number on the rolls on 31st March	Average monthly number during the year	Government Funds	All sources	To Government	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1925-26 ..	354	342	64,771	79,276	189 6 3	231 12 9
1926-27 ..	345	338	69,027	96,372	204 3 7	[illegible]

272-14

APPENDIX E

Number of boys receiving instruction in various subjects as on 31st-March 1927

Workshops or classes	Whole day boys	Half day boys
Primer	....	....
1st	....	8
Do. 2nd	....	....
Do. 3rd	....	....
Marathi Infant—A	....	26
Do. do. B	....	....
Do. 1st	....	33
Do. 2nd	....	63
Do. 3rd	....	12
Do. 4th	3	2
Gujarati Infant	....	22
Do. 1st	....	12
Do. 2nd	....	31
Do. 3rd	....	11
Do. 4th	3	4
Urdu Infant	....	32
Do. 1st	....	50
Total ..	6	306
Blacksmith shop	1	18
Fitter shop	1	24
Carpenter shop	....	32
Cane shop	....	34
Paint shop	....	30
Tailoring shop	....	36
Gardening	7	43
Kitchen	1	17
Mill	....	100
Total ..	10	334

APPENDIX F

Statement showing the offences of 345 boys who were in this Institution on 31st March 1927

Nature of offences	Number of
Theft	65
Theft in a building	45
Begging	170
Criminal breach of trust	3
Theft as a servant	15
Loitering without being able to give any explanation	1
Disorderly behaviour in a public street	2
House breaking and theft	6
Being in possession of cocaine	1
Gambling	4
House trespassing	4
Theft and abetment	10
Returning to Bombay without the permission of Police Commissioner, Bombay	1
Possessing property believed to be stolen	8
Cheating	1
Total ..	345

APPENDIX G

showing the offences of 78 boys sent by Presidency Magistrates during the year 1926-27

Nature of offences	Number of boys
Theft	28
Theft in a building	11
Theft as a servant	4
Receiving stolen property	5
Disorderly behaviour	1
Loitering	1
Begging	28
Total ..	78

Abstract Cash Account of the David Sassoon Industrial

Receipts

Particulars	Securities and Deposits	Cash	
		Details	Total
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
To—Balance on 1st April 1926 as follows :—			
Cash in the Imperial Bank of India ..	....	8,256 2 1	
Cash with the Secretary	....	413 13 8	
			8,669 15
Face value of securities	68,025 0 0	....	
To—Amount received from the Accountant General—			
On account of maintenance charges of boys, as per G. R., E. D., No. 1472 of 24th July 1903	....	36,196 15 7	
On account of Medical Officer's pay, allowance and pension contribution, as per G. R., F. D., No. 1735 of 20th April 1923	....	1,882 2 5	
On account of pay of establishment, as per G. R., E. D., No. 376, dated 24th March 1922	....	30,037 9 5	
On account of payment of gratuities to boys, as per G. R., F. D., No. 2281 of 13th June 1918	....	710 0 0	
On account of Drawing grant-in-aid received from the Schools Committee ..	....	200 0 0	69,026 11
On account of grant-in-aid to the school.	....	....	1,325 0
To—Interest—			
Received from the Accountant General on account of interest on the Sassoon Endowment Fund	....	1,500 0 0	
Received on account of interest on Government Promissory note belonging to the Institution	....	1,391 7 0	
Received on account of interest on Government Promissory notes belonging to the contractor ..	....	5 15 0	
Received on account of interest on the Fixed Deposit with the New Mofussil Co.	....	31 8 0	
To—Fees and Compensation—			2,928 14
Received on account of maintenance charges of boys, admitted as Private Apprentices	....	....	980 0
To—Earning of boys hired out—			
Received from the Manager, Ruby Mills.	....	....	10,080 0
To—Sale of manufactured articles of work-shops	....	....	5,088 10
To—Deposits—			
Received from the tenderers as deposit of their tenders for supply of rations and clothing	....	....	200 0
Received on account of private property of boys admitted into the Institution .	....	....	144 4
Received from the sale of tender forms..	....	....	11 0
Carried forward ..	68,025 0 0	....	93,354 7 9

EXPENDITURE

Particulars	Securities and Deposits	Cash	
		Details	Total
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.
By—Establishment charges—			
Amount paid on account of pay of the Establishment	....	30,140 12 5	
By—Medical Officer's pay and allowance ..	....	1,478 8 0	
Public Debt Office on account of Medical Officer's Pension contribution ..	....	403 10 5	
			32,022 14
By—Maintenance charges—			
Amount paid on account of rations supplied to boys sent by Presidency Magistrates	....	....	35,204 15
Amount paid on account of maintenance charges of private apprentices ..	....	174 5 9	
Amount paid on account of clothing supplied to the boys sent by the Presidency Magistrates	....	1,977 3 6	
Amount paid on account of special diet supplied to sick boys	....	34 7 3	
			2,186 0
By—Rates and Taxes—			
Amount paid to Bombay Municipality on account of Halalkhore ond Water Tax.	....	4,166 8 0	
Amount paid to Bombay Municipality on account of tax on the buildings ..	....	2,742 0 0	
			6,908 8
By—Workshops—Purchase of Stores—			
Purchase of material for workshops ..	....	....	4,614 2
By—Payment of mark money to the boys discharged from the Institution ..	....	....	851 6
By—Amount of private property returned to the boys discharged from the Institution	....	....	190 14
By—Deposits of tenderers returned ..	....	....	400 0
By—Gas lighting charges	....	....	1,826 15
By—Rent of the Telephone ..	....	....	175 0
By—Purchase of peons' clothing ..	....	....	213 14
Purchase of Books and Stationery ..	....	....	1,062 2
Printing and Advertising charges ..	....	....	62 0
Stamp charges	....	....	66 2
Cash Prizes to boys on the Prize Distribution day	....	....	135 0
Purchase of umbrellas for peon staff ..	....	....	43 5
Charges of tinning, cooking utensils ..	....	....	151 2
Purchase of Phynile and disinfectant ..	....	....	210 9
Purchase of Kerosene oil	....	....	412 5
Purchase of anti-vaccine and medicines .	....	....	125 13
Drawing Examination fees..	....	....	29 0
Audit fees paid to the Examiner Outside for auditing the accounts of the Institution	....	....	420 0
Fees paid to Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Company for auditing and preparing Balance sheet for two years ..	....	....	500 0
Carried forward ..	....	....	....

RECEIPTS—*contd.*

Particulars	Securities and Deposits	Cash	
		Details	Total
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.
Brought forward ..	68,025 0 0	....	98,354 7
—Donations—			
Received from His Excellency the Governor	....	150 0 0	
Received from Mr. Mulji Ranchod ..	....	11 0 0	
Received from Abdul A. Sulemanji ..	....	10 0 0	
Received Anonymous	....	25 0 0	
—Prizes—			196 0
Received from His Excellency the Governor	....	50 0 0	
Received the Trustees of the Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney S. Fund ..	....	59 0 0	
Received from the Chairman ..	....	14 0 0	
Received from the Garden Fund ..	....	13 6 0	
			136 0
—Miscellaneous—			
Advances cooly hire, delivery charges ..	....	....	218 0
Sale of old clothing	....	....	25 0
Sale of old tins	....	....	6 8
Sale of Bhussa (old chaff)	....	....	79 6
Received from the Superintendent ..	....	....	....
Auxiliary Home on account of mark money of a boy who was reconvicted and sent to this Institution ..	....	....	9 0
Money found in possession of boys in the Institution forfeited and credited to the Institution's Fund	....	....	7 6
Total ..	68,025 0 0	....	99,031 1

Details of Securities and Deposits :—	Rs
Amount of Endowment of Messrs. David Sassoon and Company, bearing interest at 5 per cent., deposited with the Accountant General ..	30,00
Government Promissory Notes, bearing interest at 3½ per cent., being Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney Endowment of Rs. 1,000 for Scholarships and rewards *plus* accumulated interest, deposited with the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay	1,70
Government Promissory Note, bearing interest at 3½ per cent., bought from Lord Northcote Medal Fund, deposited with the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay	40
Government Promissory Note, bearing interest at 2½ per cent., bought from the funds of the Institution, deposited with the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay	25,00
Government Promissory Note, bearing interest at 3½ per cent., bought from the amount collected for the maintenance of a lame boy of the Institution deposited with the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay ..	2(
Government Promissory Note, bearing interest at 3½ per cent., being the deposit of a contractor, deposited with the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay	20
Government Promissory Note, bearing interest at 5 per cent., bought from the fund of the Institution, deposited with the Imperial Bank of Bombay.	10,00
Deposit at call bearing interest at 6 per cent., being the amount collected for Colonel Lloyd Jones Medal Fund, deposited with the New Mofussil Co., Ltd., Bombay	52
Total ..	68,02

EXPENDITURE—*contd.*

Particulars	Securities and Deposits	Cash	
		Details	Total
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward ..	....	....	....
Pension paid to the retired servants of the Institution..	....	....	690 0 0
Purchase of Dead Stock and tools for the Workshops	....	....	1,328 1 3
Conveyance charges	....	....	957 1 9
Gratuity paid to the widow of old Blacksmith Maistry of the Institution ..	....	....	1,200 0 0
Contingent charges	....	....	838 10 0
By—Amount paid into the Imperial Bank of India, on account of excess of Income over Expenditure for the year to the credit of Government	....	....	3,546 4 9
By—Balance at 31st March 1927—			
Cash with the Imperial Bank of India ..	....	2,575 8 10	
Cash with the Secretary	....	80 15 7	
Cash with the Superintendent ..	....	3 7 3	
			2,659 15 8
Face value of Securities as per details at the foot* of this Account ..	68,025 0 0	....	....
Total ..	68,025 0 0	....	99,031 11 9

E. ELISHA,
Secretary.

(Signed) SIDNEY WOOD,
Officiating Chairman.

MO NA 12—5

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

RULES FOR THE MANAGEMENT

DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL

REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

(Sanctioned by Government Order, Educational Department, No. 993, dated 10th April 1916.)

THE DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

History.

The nucleus of a Juvenile Reformatory was first formed in Bombay in 1843, through the exertions of the ate Dr. Buist, and in that year a Ragged School was stablished at Sewri as an asylum for orphans and agrants. The objects of the school were (1) the eformation of juvenile offenders arrested by the olice and (2) the encouragement of apprenticeship mongst the working classes.

2. For several years the maintenance of the chool was provided for by public subscription and its anagement was in the hands of private individuals. n 1857 when the Institution stood in urgent need of nds to meet its immediate wants and to ensure its ability for the future, the sons of the late Mr. David assoon made a very liberal offer of Rs. 30,000 nder certain conditions, and conveyed to Govern- ent a house and the premises at the Chunam Kiln oad (now known as Lamington Road) which were acated in October 1911 for the premises now ccupied at Matunga.

3. The Government of Bombay with the sanction f the Government of India accepted the munificent ffer of Messrs. Sassoon and the School of Industry as reorganized under the denomination of "The avid Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institu- on" (*vide* Government Notification dated 16th ecember 1857, page 1030, Volume II of the

Bombay Government Gazette) and its management thenceforth was vested in a Committee.

4. The majority of the inmates of the reformatory are bound apprentices to the institution by magistrates under the provisions of the Apprentices Act, 1850 (XIX of 1850).

Control of the Institution.

5. In 1900 the control of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution was transferred from the Judicial Department to the Educational Department in accordance with the decision of the Government of India (*vide* Government Resolution No. 1685 of 6th March 1900, Judicial Department).

Patron and Vice-patron.

6. His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay and the Honourable the Chief Justice of Bombay are its patron and vice-patron respectively.

Rules.

Constitution of the Committee of Management.

(1) The Committee of Management shall consist of ten members, and a chairman who shall be appointed by Government, and shall be constituted as follows:—

Six members shall be appointed by Government.

Two members shall be nominated by the Sassoon Family.

Two members shall be elected by the Managing Committee.

(2) The Chairman and the Government nominees shall hold office for a term of three years but will be eligible for re-appointment.

(3) The two members nominated by the Sassoon Family shall continue to hold office as such until they or either of them shall resign or until it shall be notified to the Chairman of the Managing Committee by the Sassoon Family that they or either of them have or has ceased to represent the Sassoon Family on the Managing Committee, and a notification to that effect, on receipt by the Chairman, shall operate to cancel as on that date the nomination of the member or members therein mentioned.

(4) When any vacancy occurs amongst the members nominated by the Sassoon Family, the nomination of a new member shall be notified to the Chairman by the existing member after consultation with the Sassoon Family and on receipt of such notification by the Chairman the person therein mentioned shall be duly nominated as a member of the Managing Committee.

(5) The elected members shall hold office as such for a period of three years but will be eligible for re-election. In the event of the death of an elected member, or of his otherwise ceasing to continue a member, the Managing Committee shall proceed at the next or earliest practicable monthly meeting of the Committee to elect a member to fill the vacancy so caused. Notice of a proposed election shall be given in the agenda paper circulated to the Committee before the meeting.

(6) An elected member or a member nominated by Government shall be held *ipso facto* to have vacated his office if he shall fail to attend four consecutive monthly meetings of the Committee, without obtaining leave of absence from the Committee.

2. The Chairman appointed by Government shal preside at the meetings of the Committee when present. In the event of his absence the eeting shall elect its own Chairman from amongst e members present.

Chairman and the Committee.

3. The Committee shall meet at the Reformatory on the second Thursday in each month; but should it be convenient to meet on that day, it may meet on any her day to be fixed by the Chairman.

Day of Meeting.

4. At Committee meetings two members shal form a quorum.

Quorum.

5. At each meeting the Committee shall inspect the premises, the inmates o the Institution and their food They shall hear and enquire o any complaints there may be, pass accounts nsider applications for the discharge of boys spect statements showing—

Transaction of business Committee.

(*a*) particulars of admission during the previous onth,

(*b*) the amount received on account of jobs during e previous month,

(*c*) particulars of the number of boys in the Insti tion at the close of the previous month and the mber admitted, discharged, missing and re-captured ring the previous month,

(*d*) work in hand at the commencement of the rrent month,

(*e*) balances of raw-materials in hand at the com

(*f*) work done during the previous month,

and transact such other business as may be submitted by the Secretary for consideration and orders.

Visitors.

6. Each member of the Committee shall act as monthly visitor by turn and shall inspect the punishment book and the mark register, and shall hear and enquire into any complaints there may be and shall enter any remarks he may wish to make in a book called the "Visitor's Book". If it be inconvenient for any member to visit the Institution in the month appointed for him, he shall so inform the Secretary who shall thereupon invite some other member to perform his duties.

Visitor's Book.

7. The Visitor's Book shall be submitted to the Committee at their monthly meeting.

Special meeting.

8. Any member may send a requisition to the Chairman to convene a special meeting, and if the Chairman considers the meeting to be necessary, he shall order it to be convened by the Secretary.

Notice of meeting.

9. All circulars convening monthly meetings of the Committee shall be circulated at least three clear days before the date of the meeting, and the circulars of special meetings shall be circulated at least six clear days before the meeting.

Signing records and letters to Government.

10. All letters to Government and records of proceedings shall be signed by the Chairman of the Committee.

11. The Committee shall nominate the Secretary and the Superintendent and shall have power to dismiss or accept the resignation of such officers. The appointment of the Secretary shall be reported to Government for notification in the local *Government Gazette*.

Nomination of Secretary and Superintendent.

12. The establishment shall ordinarily consist of :—

Establishment.

1 Secretary and 1 Superintendent with their two clerks,
1 Medical Officer,
1 Jamadar,
5 Havaldars and 27 peons,
1 Head master and 5 Assistants,
1 Drawing master,
1 Gymnastic teacher,
2 Carpenter Maistries,
1 Smith Maistry,
1 Painter Maistry,
1 Engine Driver,
1 Bill Collector,
1 Secretary's peon,
1 Mali,
2 Mehters,

and such other staff as the Committee may consider necessary from time to time. All appointments to, or removals from, these offices shall be made by the Committee, who may from time to time, subject to the sanction of the Governor in Council, increase or decrease the establishment as may be necessary.

13. The Committee shall, subject to the sanction of the Governor in Council, fix from time to time the salaries and allowances of all the employés at the Institution.

Salaries and allowances.

14. If at any time after a boy has been sent by a Presidency Magistrate to the Reformatory it appears to the Committee of Management that the age of such boy has been understated in the order for detention and that he will attain the age of eighteen years before the expiration of the period for which he has been ordered to be detained, they may after compliance with the requirements of Section 11 of the Apprentices Act, 1850 (XIX of 1850) order his discharge from the school notwithstanding the fact that the period of his apprenticeship will not have expired on the date of such discharge.

15. The duties of the Secretary shall be as follows:—

(1) He shall attend all meetings of the Committee, record their proceedings, attend to all correspondence and issue circulars for convening meetings.

Duties of the Secretary

(2) He shall hear and enquire into any complaints there may be and, should any irregularity come under his observation, enter the same in a book to be kept for the purpose and bring it to the notice of the Committee.

(3) He shall, on behalf of the Committee, enter into agreements binding juvenile offenders sent by the Presidency Magistrates to the Reformatory under the Apprentices Act, 1850 (XIX of 1850), as also boys whom their parents or guardians may wish to apprentice to the Institution.

Agreements of Apprenticeships.

(4) He shall examine each boy on his admission and shall ascertain, as far as practicable, his correct age. He shall likewise see that any clothes and property brought with the boy are taken charge of by the Superintendent and that entries regarding them are made in a separate book kept for the purpose.

Agreements of Contracts.

(5) He shall, on behalf and with the sanction of the Committee, enter into agreements for the supply of rations, bedding, &c., and articles required for the workshops.

Tenders for rations, &c.

(6) He shall submit all tenders for the supply of rations, &c., to the Director of Public Instruction at least one month before the expiration of the contract.*

Countersigning indents.

(7) He shall examine and countersign all indents preferred by the Superintendent for the supply of rations, bedding, &c., and of articles required for the workshops.

Examining and countersigning bills for rations, etc.

(8) He shall examine and countersign contractors' monthly bills for rations, clothing, etc., and prefer bills on the Accountant General for contingent charges in accordance with the rates approved by the Director of Public Instruction.

Examining and countersigning bills for stores

(9) He shall examine and countersign the bills of contractors for supply of raw materials, etc., and submit them to the Committee at their monthly meeting.

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* Government Resolution No. 1492, dated 24th July 1903, authorises the Accountant General to pass bills for rations and clothing at the rates communicated to him by the Director of Public Instruction who should countersign the bills.

(10) He shall check by the indents all stores, clothing and supplies, other than rations, when received in the Institution.

Keeping of Accounts.

(11) He shall keep a Cash Book showing all receipts and disbursements on account of the Institution, and shall be in charge of all the cash, depositing in the Bank of Bombay from time to time in an account opened in the names of the Chairman and the Secretary of the Institution and retaining in his hands a sum not exceeding rupees three hundred and fifty (Rs. 350) for current expenses.

Audit of Accounts.

(12) He shall prepare and submit an account of the yearly transactions for audit by the Outside Audit Branch of the Accountant General's office, and circulate the Auditor's report for the information and orders of the Committee.

Taking stock.

(13) He shall once in six months take stock of all the plant, tools, raw materials and manufactured articles belonging to the school, and obtain sanction of the Committee to the writing off of any proper amount on account of depreciation.

Discharge of boys.

(14) He shall see that no boys sent by the Magistrates are discharged from the school before the expiration of their apprenticeship without the consent of the Magistrate concerned as required by the Apprentices Act, 1850 (XIX of 1850), and of the Committee of Management.

(15) He shall see that articles belonging to th boys, taken charge of by th Superintendent at the time c their admission, are returned t them on their discharge.

Return of property belonging to boys.

(16) He shall procure from the Superintende all bills prepared by him fc work done at the Institution a also for the services of boys employed outside th Institution, and see that the amounts are dul collected.

Collection of bills.

(17) He shall keep a register of bills receive from the Superintendent shov ing the names of customer the numbers and amounts of the bills and dates receipts and recovery.

Bill register.

(18) He shall institute or defend such suits ar legal proceedings as may be directed by th Committee.

(19) He shall examine the Pay Abstract Boc and pay the fixed and temporary establishmen himself before the tenth day of every mon obtaining acknowledgments for the payment on th Pay Abstract. He shall likewise pay all bills due l the Institution.

(20) He shall examine the Muster Book of th boys and of the employés once a month, and s that the musters of the boys employed under t different masters of the school are kept properly.

(21) He shall prepare and circulate every year th draft annual report for t approval of the Committee a shall forward the report to the Director of Pub

Annual Report.

Instruction not later than 1st July of each year.

(22) He shall pay surprise visits to the Institution to see that the boys receive the diet prescribed by the rules.

Qualifications and duties of the Superintendent.

16. The Superintendent shall be a man of good character and if possible a practical mechanic or engineer. He should possess a colloquial knowledge of Hindustani, a knowledge of Marathi and Gujarati being considered an additional qualification.

(2) He shall live in the quarters provided for him. He shall solely devote himself to the management of the school and shall not engage in any other profession or business whatever.

Taking charge of property.

(3) He shall take charge of the clothes and property belonging to each boy on his admission into the Institution, and shall enter the same in a book to be kept for the purpose. Every such entry shall bear the signature of the Superintendent.

Return of property.

(4) He shall return all clothes and property belonging to boys and taken charge of by him, when they are discharged.

Issuing of rations.

(5) He shall supervise the issue of daily rations according to the prescribed scale and shall see that proper clothing, bedding, etc., are provided for each boy and that such clothing, bedding, etc., are kept in a cleanly state.

He shall see that the bedding, brass plates drinking cups and cooking pots and pans are kept clean and in proper places by the boys.

Cleanliness.

He shall exercise a general supervision over the Institution, the employés and the inmates, and shall pay al attention to the training and improvement o oys and to the maintenance of strict discipline.

sion over Institution.

He shall carefully examine each boy and report to the Committee through the Secretary the trad hich he considers him to be suitable.

port about trade.

) He shall keep a register regarding each bo on his admission containing th following particulars :—

Boy's register.

(*a*) Name.

(*b*) Age.

(*c*) Caste.

(*d*) Parents' names, residence and occupation.

(*e*) Name of the Magistrate or guardian wh him to the Reformatory.

(*f*) Particulars of the offence, if any, for whic as been sent.

(*g*) The period for which he is to be apprenticec

(*h*) The trade proposed to be taught.

(*i*) Date of admission.

(*j*) Date of discharge.

(*k*) Any other necessary particulars.

Keeping of books.

(10) He shall be responsible for the proper keeping of the following books :—

(i) Register of clothes and property belonging to boys.

(ii) Muster roll of boys.

(iii) Muster of employés.

(iv) Ration Indent Book.

(v) Ration Book showing the receipts and daily issues of articles of rations.

(vi) Estimate Book containing the particulars of estimates furnished to customers for jobs to be executed.

(vii) Stores Indent Book.

(viii) Day Work Book, being a register of work done daily.

(ix) Stores Ledger.

(x) Customers' Ledger.

(xi) Bill Book showing the particulars of work done.

(xii) Dead Stock Book.

(xiii) Punishment Book.

(xiv) Work Order Book.

Inspection of Books.

(11) He shall submit all or any of the books when required for the inspection of the Secretary or any member of the Committee.

(12) He shall see that the dormitories are locked up at night at 8 p.m. and that the keys of the dormitories are left in charge of the Havaldar on night duty.

Locking up of boys at night.

He shall be responsible for the safe custody of the boys.

(13) He shall inspect at least once a day the kitchen and dormitories and other rooms, and see that they are kept in proper order.

Inspection of kitchen, dormitories, etc.

(14) He shall go round the workshops as soon as they are opened and shall see that the different masters and teachers perform their duties properly throughout the day.

(15) He shall see that the boys are employed on the trades approved by the Committee and mentioned in the agreements of apprenticeship, and that the rules regarding their instruction and attendance are strictly observed.

(16) He shall see that all the stores are deposited in the store-room and are issued as required.

(17) He shall see that raw materials are not unnecessarily wasted.

Waste of materials.

(18) He shall enter all orders for work in the Order Book and shall see that they are expeditiously, economically and carefully carried out.

Order for work.

(19) He shall see that all the orders and instructions of the Committee are promptly carried out.

Committee's orders.

(20) He shall examine the bills for articles supplied by the contractors and certify as to their correctness, forwarding the same to the Secretary with his remarks.

Contractor's bills.

(21) He shall prepare bills for work done at the Institution as also for the services of boys employed outside the Institution.

(22) He shall not purchase in any one calendar month any tools or articles of dead stock of a price exceeding Rs. 20 without the previous sanction of the Committee.

Purchase of tools, etc.

(23) He shall on all occasions be ready to receive and investigate any complaints that may be made to him by any of the masters or peons or by the inmates of the Institution.

Complaints.

(24) He shall at once remove to the hospital any inmate who appears to him to be ill, and shall place any boy who complains to him of illness, before the Medical Officer. He shall see that all the instructions as to treatment and diet of sick boys are properly carried out.

Illness of inmates.

(25) When the Medical Officer has recommended the transfer of a boy to an outside Government hospital, the Superintendent shall see that the recommendation is promptly carried out under a proper escort.

Boys in outside hospital.

(26) He shall see that no boys are allowed to smoke or to have in their possession tobacco, bhang, ganja, opium or any intoxicating drug or drink, or any obs[illegible]oks or pictures.

Prohibited articles.

(27) He shall furnish to the Secretary on the first of every month a list of the names of boys whose periods of apprenticeship will expire during the following two months, and the trades taught to them so that arrangements may be made, if possible, for their employment after they leave the Institution.

(28) He shall, as soon as a boy is found to have absconded, send immediate notice to the Superintendent of Police of the Division in order that steps may be taken for his apprehension. He shall also depute a peon to search for the boy and shall report to the Secretary for the information of the Chairman the circumstances connected with boy's escape.

Escape.

17. The Medical Officer shall attend the Reformatory every day and shall be required to report to the Secretary for the information of the Committee, the health of boys and any defect there may be in the sanitary condition of the Institution.

Duties of the Medical Officer.

(2) He shall examine all provisions and meat when received from the ration contractor and report on them to the Committee, whenever necessary

Examining the ration articles

(3) He shall keep a register showing the names of boys treated by him every day and the nature of their ailments.

Register of boys treated daily.

(4) If there be any serious case requiring treatment at outside Government hospital, he shall instruct the Superintendent to have the boy sent there, giving him at the same time the necessary letter to the hospital authorities.

(5) He shall give instructions to the Superintendent regarding the diet of the boys under treatment.

Diet of boys.

(6) He shall keep a register showing the weights of all boys on their admission as also their weights every fortnight and shall submit a statement showing such weights to the Committee at the end of every month.

Weight book.

18. The teachers and maistries of the Reformatory shall attend daily except on Sundays and holidays, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. with a recess of an hour.

Hours of work.

19. The teachers shall regularly keep the daily attendance rolls of the boys and shall maintain strict discipline in the classes.

Duties of the teachers.

(2) The teachers shall see that the books, slates, maps, etc., are carefully used by boys and are put in their proper places before the closing of the school.

Books, slates, maps, etc.

(3) The teachers shall immediately bring any misconduct on the part of any boy to the notice of the

Misconduct of boys.

(4) The teachers may submit complaints and representations to the Superintendent and, if necessary, to the Committee through the Secretary.

Attendance rolls and memorandum books.

20. Each maistry shall keep the attendance rolls of the boys working under him and a register of work done by those boys. He shall also keep a memorandum book showing the materials received by him and the use made of them.

(2) He shall see that the boys do not unnecessarily waste or destroy any materials, that all tools are kept in good condition, and that the tools and materials are put in their proper places before the shop is closed.

(3) He shall pass a receipt and account, if required for the tools given in his charge by the Superintendent.

Private apprentices.

21. Boys under the age of 18 years may be apprenticed to the Institution by their parents or guardians on payment of six months' maintenance charges in advance at a scale to be fixed by the Committee.

Scale of charges.

(2) The scale of charges so fixed shall not be less than the scale at which Government is charged for the maintenance of boys sent by the Magistrates.

(3) If at the expiration of the first or any other period of six months the maintenance charges for the following six months are not paid in respect of any boy so admitted, the agreement of apprenticeship shall be determined and the boy shall be dis

(4) No refund of any charges paid in respect of any such period of six months shall be allowed in the event of the death or withdrawal of any such boy during the course of such period.

(5) All the rules of the Institution shall apply to all boys so admitted unless they be specially excepted.

Diet scale.

22. The diet scale for each boy per day shall be as follows:

Rice	8 ozs.	
Wheat flour, on Sunday, Tuesday and Friday.	12 ,,	In the case of boys over 14, and 10 ozs. in the case of boys under that age.
Jawári flour, on Monday and Thursday .	12 ,,	
Bájri flour, on Wednesday and Saturday	12 ,,	
Tur dal ...	4 ,,	
Ghee	½ oz.	
Cocum ...	½ ,,	
Curry stuff ...	½ ,,	
Salt	½ ,,	
Vegetables ...	6 ozs.	
Fuel	1 lb.	

(2) Conji made of 1 or 2 ozs. of Jawári or Bájr flour to be given daily with ½ to 1 oz. of *goor* to each boy in the morning, the two kinds of flour being used alternately.

(3) Every boy shall be provided with the necessary soap each Sunday to wash his clothes with.

(4) Boys over 14 shall be allowed 6 ozs. of mutton very Sunday.

23. Except in the cases referred to in rule 25, no oy shall be allowed to leave the premises unescorted.

Search of boys.

24. On entering and leaving the premises every boy shall be searched by the peon at the gate. Any property found in the possession of a boy in the course of the search shall be handed over to the Superintendent who shall take charge of it or give such orders with respect to it as may be necessary.

Short leave of absence to oys.

25. Short leave of absence not exceeding three days to visit parents or relations may be granted to well-behaved boys on sufficient cause being shown to the satisfaction of both the Superintendent and the Secretary. In cases of emergency, the Superintendent may, in the absence of the Secretary, grant short leave of absence under this rule without the concurrence of the Secretary, but in all such cases the Superintendent should inform the Secretary, at the earliest opportunity, of such grant of leave, and of the circumstances under which the leave was granted without his concurrence.

Permission to see parents nd to receive sweets.

26. Boys, who have been in the Institution for 3 months or more, and who have been well-behaved and industrious, may be permitted to see heir parents or guardians at the Institution on Sundays, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. and on other days at such times as may be permitted by the Superintendent. They may also receive,

with the permission of the Superintendent, sweetmeats, fruits, and other wholesome food from their parents or guardians.

(2) Any well-behaved and industrious boy may be permitted by the Superintendent to write to his parents or guardians, if he wishes to do so.

Permission to write.

27. Every boy, who, at the time of his admission, has not passed the 3rd Vernacular standard examination in either Maráthi or Gujaráti, shall attend a Maráthi or Gujaráti class.

Instruction.

(2) Every boy, who, at the time of his admission, has not passed the Drawing and Manual Training examination, shall attend the Drawing and Manual Training classes.

(3) Every boy after his admission shall attend the Vernacular and Drawing and Manual Training classes during the whole of each day until

(*a*) he has passed one of the Vernacular 3rd standard examinations, and the examination in Drawing and Manual Training before mentioned, or

(*b*) has attained the age of 14 years and has been for one year in the Institution from the date of his last admission thereto :

Provided that no boy, who at the time of his admission shall have passed or during the periods before mentioned shall pass one of the examinations before mentioned, shall attend the classes in respect of the subject of such examination, and the time which would otherwise be taken up by

such classes shall be spent by any such boy in the workshops.

(4) After the expiration of the periods before mentioned each boy shall be taught one of the following trades, or such other trades as may be approved of by the Committee from time to time:—

(*a*) Carpentry.

(*b*) Blacksmith's work.

(*c*) Turning in wood, brass and iron.

(*d*) Painting.

(*e*) Spinning.

(*f*) Weaving.

(5) The Superintendent in consultation with the teachers and maistries shall arrange the time tables in accordance with the above rules.

Time tables.

(6) Nothing contained in this rule shall prevent a boy admitted under the provisions of rule 21 from being taught a trade from the date of his admission if the person apprenticing him so desires.

(7) The Committee may in their discretion, from time to time, modify the provisions of sub-rules (1) to (4) hereof and the provisions of any sub-rule substituted therefor, either generally or in particular cases, by dispensing with the passing of all or any of the examinations and by shortening or extending the period of attendance at the several classes mentioned therein.

28. On alternate days all the boys, except those attending a mill, shall practise drill and gymnastics for one hour.

Drill and Gymnastics.

29. The daily routine shall ordinarily be as follows, though the Committee may vary the same as they may think fit :—

Daily routine.

5-30 a.m.	to	6 a.m.	Removing bedding and cleaning dormitories.
6 ,,	to	7 ,,	Distribution of conji, cleaning compound and gardening.
7 ,,	to	8 ,,	Drill, Gymnastics and Drawing (on alternate days).
8 ,,	to	8-30	Bathing, washing, and preparing for breakfast.
8-30 ,,	to	9-30	Breakfast.
9-30 ,,	to	10 ,,	Preparing for School.
10 ,,	to	1 p.m.	Classes and work in shops as per time tables.
1 p.m.	to	2 ,,	Recess.
2 ,,	to	5 ,,	Classes and work in shops as per time tables.
5 ,,	to	5-30	Cleaning compound and gardening.
5-30 ,,	to	6-30	Evening meal.
6-30 ,,	to	7-30	Recreation.
7-30 ,,	to	8 ,,	Spreading.

Boys learning weaving shall attend a mill from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., but the provisions of this rule shall apply to them in regard to the remaining hours of the day.

30. The Director of Public Instruction will make arrangements so that the School shall be visited and inspected annually by the Educational Inspector, Central Division, examined annually in Drawing and Manual Training by the Inspector of Technical Education and in the Vernaculars by Deputy Educational Inspectors.

Inspection and Examinations.

31. The Director of Public Instruction will furnish the results of these inspections and examinations for the information of the Committee.

Report on Inspection and Examinations.

32. The interest derived from the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Endowment Fund in the hands of the trustees shall be expended annually, unless the Committee think fit to withhold all or any part thereof, in prizes for good conduct and progress in Vernacular, Drawing, Manual Training and Workshop Practice.

Prizes from Sir C. J. Endowment Fund.

33. With a view to encourage good conduct and industry, marks shall be awarded by the Superintendent on the recommendation of the teacher or maistry to such boys as have worked satisfactorily, and shall be registered weekly in a mark register kept by the Superintendent for that purpose. The Superintendent shall also be guided by his personal observation of each boy's progress.

Mark system.

(2) The Superintendent is empowered to cancel some or all of any marks so awarded as a punishment for bad behaviour, careless work, or breach of rules.

Fine of marks.

(3) The total number of marks to the credit of each boy shall be exhibited monthly on a board kept for the purpose.

Medals.

34. A silver medal shall be awarded annually for general good conduct to the boy who has obtained the highest number of marks. Three bronze medals shall be awarded annually to the three boys who shall obtain the highest number of marks for proficiency in trades, drawing, vernacular subjects and any other prescribed work or studies.

Mill manager's report.

35. The Manager of the mill, to which those boys learning weaving are sent, shall be requested to report at the end of every month on the conduct and work of each boy.

Gratuity.

(2) Boys attending the mill who behave themselves well and work diligently shall be awarded gratuities every month.

Money prizes obtained by boys.

36. All money prizes and gratuities obtained by boys shall be deposited in their names in a separate fund to be called the boys' fund and returned to them at the time of their discharge.

Punishment.

37. The Superintendent is authorized of his own motion to award punishment to boys for misconduct and for any breach of the rules of the Institution.

(2) The punishments which may be awarded by him are as follows :—

1. Deduction of marks.
2. Degradation from Mukadumship.
3. Forfeiture of privileges.
4. Whipping in the way of school discipline which shall, in no case, exceed 12 stripes.

(3) The Superintendent shall not award of his own motion more than two of the before-mentioned punishments for any single offence.

(4) When the Superintendent is of opinion that the punishments he is authorized to award are not sufficient to meet the gravity of any offence, he shall report through the Secretary the circumstances of such offence to the Committee who may award all or any of the before-mentioned punishments and may, in addition thereto or in lieu thereof, direct the offender to be kept entirely apart from the other boys for a period not exceeding 3 days, provided this is not likely to cause him unnecessary suffering or injury to his health.

(5) The Superintendent shall be responsible for the execution of all punishments, and when the punishment awarded is whipping, he shall inflict such punishment himself.

38. The following holidays shall be observed in the Institution :—Sundays, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Holi, Dasara, Divali, Moharrum, Id, Parsi New Year (one day), Birthday of H. M. the King Emperor and such other days as the Committee may sanction. A half holiday is given to the boys on Saturdays for a walk or a bathe

(2) Jewish boys shall not be compelled to work o Saturdays and on holidays observed by Jews.

(3) On holidays the boys may be permitted t practise drill, gymnastic exercises, or games or the may engage in some occupation of general utilit such as gardening, cleaning the premises, bedding clothes, pots, pans and other utensils.

39. No master, teacher, clerk or peon shal absent himself from duty without first obtainin leave from the Superintendent.

(2) Casual leave on account of private affairs o illness may be granted to any of the establishmen by the Secretary, for not more than two days at a time, provided that their services can be spared.

A request for any longer period of casual leave will as a rule be dealt with by the Chairman or the Committee.

When application for casual leave is made to the Secretary, he shall, whenever practicable, consult the Superintendent (except in the case of the Secretary's clerk) before granting such application.

Where no opportunity occurs of consulting the Superintendent, the Secretary shall inform the Superintendent as soon as possible of the grant of such leave.

(3) The above does not apply to the peons, who will apply to the Superintendent for the grant of casual leave which also must not exceed 2 days at a time and will only be given on account of urgent private affairs.

(4) Casual leave may be sanctioned by the Chairman or Committee for not more than 10 days at a time but up to a maximum of 20 days during the year from 1st January to 31st December.

(5) Privilege leave for one calendar month for every 11 complete calendar months of duty may be allowed on full pay to any of the establishment.

As in paragraph 4 this leave will be sanctioned by either the Chairman or the Committee.

Section Pris

File No. 58/28.

Serial No. 5

G 13868

Diary No. of letter replied to 1827

General and Revenue Secretariat

the *'92*

The D.I.G. of Prisons

Date of issue 14/5/29.

Signed by M. N. D'Cruz

With ref: to your letter C. 4024/10 dd 23. 4. 29. forwarding ~~the~~ ~~Reformatory~~ Scheme of the Borstal Reformatory School at Bangalore returned with your No. C. 4024-10 of 23. 4. 29, I am directed to request you kindly furnish for the information of Govt. details regarding the following matters to enable Govt. to arrive at a decision regarding the Reformatory School at Bangalore.

1) What is the average number of juvenile prisoners in the Jail

2) What accomodation would be required & 3) What arrange

~~The~~ The actual number for the past three years is given

Copied by

over

for their education

Reading/~~Do~~ & Whatsoever

out of the establishment

necessary for Subsistence

and Cloathing &c

Thomas

do

Nicholas

his

mark

NO. C 402-48 Encl Plan dt 18 Nov.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS IN MYSORE,

Dated Bangalore, 15 December 1929

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH 19 DEC. 19 Fn 24 76

From

Dr. S. SUBBA RAO, B.A., M.B.C.M., L.R.C.P. (London) M.R.C.S., (Eng.) & D.P.H.
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS
IN MYSORE, ~~BANGALORE~~. Bangalore.

To

pris 50-28-6

The General Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Bangalore.

Sir, RD 18.12.29

With reference to your letters Nos. G. 13868/Pris. 50-28-5 and 7067/Pris. 41-29-1 dated 14th May and 9th December 1929 respectively regarding the starting of a Reformatory School in the State, I have the honour to submit herewith a statement showing the actual and average number of Juvenile prisoners confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the State during the past three years together with my proposals for the conversion of the District Lock-up at Hassan into a Borstal.

From the enclosed ground plan of the present District Lock-up Buildings at Hassan, it is seen that the accommodation available therein, is quite ample for the requirements of a Borstal Institution in our state. The actual number of barracks which are in use now are in very good condition and are capable of being easily converted into Dormitories at a very small cost. Some of the existing dilapidated buildings may be conveniently demolished and work sheds built in their places.

The quarters at the gate which is now occupied by the Officer may easily be converted into quarters for the Superintendent.

There is also plenty of ground available around the Lock-up for Agricultural purposes, play grounds and sites for construction of quarters for the officials.

When the new hospital is constructed there is a proposal to shift the Industrial School to the Hospital building which is almost opposite to the Lock-up. This facilitates the sending of some of the prisoners for training in the Industrial School.

is therefore more advantageous to Government financially than of establishing the same at Bangalore and constructing all the requir buildings at Sunkal Farm at an enormous cost.

I may add that the climate of Hassan is not in a way inferiour to that of Bangalore in point of health for the location of the Institution. Perhaps it may be argued that a lar amount of money will have to be spent annually in transmitting Jevenile prisoners from all over the State. But I should like to point out that since the Railways are under Government manggement it is no actual loss to Government.

The accommodation now available in the District Lock-up is too much for the requirements of the Lock-up. A ne building on the model of the District Lock-up at Chickmagalur will be quite sufficient for the needs of the District Lock-up at Hassa

I note below the establishment that is necessary the education and supervision of the inmates of the Institution:-

1. Superintendent on a pay of Rs. 100-10-150

Executive Establishment:-

1 Manager on pay of Rs. 60-4-80
1 Sergeant -do- 35-3-50
8 Warders on Rs. 15 each of whom one will be Gardener.

Clerical.

1 Steward or Store-keeper Rs. 30-2-50
1 Accountant and Clerk Rs. 30-2-40
1 Orderly or peon Rs. 12/-

Mechanical and Educational:-

1 Lay Teacher on Rs. 30-2-40
2 Religious Ministers on Rs. 15/- each
3 Work Instructors on Rs. 24-2-30
1 Sports instructor on Rs. 20-1-25
2 Cooks on Rs. 15/- each
2 Scavengers and Sweepers on Rs. 10/- each.

Medical:-

1 Sub Asst. Surgeon grade may with Rs. 20/-

If the above proposal is approved by Government, the D.P.W. will be addressed to prepare regular plans and estimates for submission to Government for sanction.

Early orders are awaited.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S. Subba Rao

Inspector-General of Prisons.

Showing the Average Number of Juvenile Prisoners* in the Mysore State.

Confined in the jails and Lock

29

Serial No.	Places	1926			1924			1928			Average Number for 3 years.		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total.
1)	Central Jail. Bangalore.	34	3	34	29	8	34	38	10	48	34	4	41
2)	Mysore Jail, Mysore.	6	0	6	8	0	8	4	0	4	6	0	6
3)	Bangalore.	8	0	8	5	0	5	4	0	4	6	0	6
4)	Kolar	25	0	25	28	0	28	21	0	21	25	0	25
5)	Tumkur	12	0	12	13	0	13	12	0	12	12	0	12.
6)	Mysore	2	0	2	9	0	9	1	0	1	4	0	4
7)	Hassan	21	0	21	23	0	23	15	0	15	20	0	20
8)	Shimoga	4	0	4	6	0	6	2	0	2	4	0	4
9)	Kadur	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3
10)	Chitaldrug	6	0	6	4	0	4	3	0	3	4	0	4
	Total	121	3	124	128	8	136	103	10	113	118	4	125

Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons.
in Mysore, Bangalore.
Dated 18th December 1929

S. Subba Rao
Inspector-General of Prisons.

Section Prisons

File No. ~~Do~~ 50 29

Serial No. ~~4~~ 7

No. G. 8087.

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *192*

To

The D.G. of Prisons

Madras.

Date of issue 9.1.30

Signed by Mr. N.D. Rau. Sc;

Under reference to your letter
No. C.1102-4 dated the 18th Dec
1929 regarding the establishment of
Borstal Institute in the State
I am directed ~~by~~ to request
you to kindly have the necessary
plans and estimate for the
proposed Institute at Trichy
be prepared by the Chief Engineer
and Secretary to Government at an early
date.

List of enclosures.....

Copied by.....

Examined by.....

Y Lane
Rd 9/1/30

over

dd E.C.B.

No. C 402-47 Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons
in Mysore, Bangalore,

Dated 18th January 1930. D. 4250

From,

The Inspector-General of Prisons
in Mysore, Bangalore.

To,

Pris 50-28-8

The General Secretary to the Government
of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Bangalore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. G. 8087/pris 50-28-7 dated 9th January 1930, I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to cause the ground plan of the present District Lock-up buildings at Hassan which was submitted to Government with this office letter No. C. 402-45 dated 18th December 1929 to be returned to this office for taking further action in the matter.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. Ramachandra

for Inspector-General of Prisons.
(absent from Head-quarters)

Appendix F G—1

SUBJECT...

Section Pusans

File No. ~~4629~~ 50-

Serial No. 9

No. G 8580/Edu/1 Plan

Diary No. of letter replied to... 1210

General and Revenue Secretariat

)

192

14-1-30

To The D.E.O. Pusans

~~The D.E.O. Pusans~~

~~on Bypass~~ on Bypass

Signed by... Mr. N.V. Rao

Sir,

As requested in your letter No. C.8402-4 dated the 18th January 30 I am directed to return herewith the ~~ground plan~~ ground plan received with the present D.O. letter.

List of enclosures.....

Copied by.....

Examined by.....

G.M. 7615

49:33

No. 402-65 Office of the Inspector-General of Prison

Encl: 1 Report
1 plan
1 Estimate

in Mysore, Bangalore,

Dated 9th June 1930.

From, Pri 50-28-10

The Inspector-General of Prisons
in Mysore, Bangalore.

To,

The Chief Secretary to the Government
of H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore,
Bangalore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. G. 13844/P1 dated 26th May 1930, in connection with the submission of plan and estimates for the Borstal Institution at Hassan, I have the honour to forward herewith for approval of Government the plans and Estimates received from the Executive Engineer, Hass Division, and to state that the conversion of the District Lock up at Hassan into a Borstal Institution will necessitate the construction of a District Lock-up at the place exactly like the one at Chickmagalur as already suggested in my letter G. 402-48 dated 18th December 1929.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

S. Subbadas
Inspector-General of Prisons.

Appendix F G—1

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Section Pns

File No. 50-28

Serial No. 11

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

No. G. 9074/Cd Plan terms.

General and Revenue Secretariat
( )
the *193*

To

The Secy. to Govt. of Pns

Date of issue 2/3/31

Signed by Mr. N.D. Rao

List of enclosures.....

Copied by.....

Examined by.....

... under reference to the correspondence ending with the yr. U.O. No. G.1002-65 dated the 9th June 1930 re. the Conversion of the D.F. Loan at Hassan into Bonds I am directed to state that in view of the present financial situation the question may be dropped for the present.

The Plan and estimate is returned

[over

WD02559—GPB—25,000—25-6-30

With yr letter cover receipt
Returned herewith

J. Lamb

G 9.975. W. Chieveley

Registered Chieveley
WL

Note on the Establ. of a Borstal Institu in Mysore

At present, the juvenile prisoners in Mysore are lodged in the jails along with the adult prisoners, no separate accommodation elsewhere being provided for them. The question of separating the juveniles from the others had engaged the considera. tion of the best minds in the West for a long time.

Until about 1850 all juvenile offenders in ~~England~~ England were treated in the same way as adult criminals and were lodged promiscuously in the same prison. It was only after it was universally recognized that "up to a certain age every criminal may be regarded as potentially a good citizen, that his relapse into crime may be due either to physical degeneracy or to bad social environment and that it was the duty of the State at least to try and effect a cure and not to class the offende off-hand and without experiment with the adult professional criminal", that the questia of establishing separate places of detention for juvenile offenders was seriously considera For a long time before and after that year, the establishment of separate institutions for dealing with such offenders was largely a matter of private initiative. The main considerations which prompted private individuals to organize voluntary associations for the reclamation of juvenile offenders in the West were that these were the victims of circumstances over which they had no control owing to the miserable conditions and environments in which they lived, that as a necessary consequa the penal laws of the country had no terrors for them and that if the conditions of the offenders were altered, their offences will automatically cease. It was also considered that the moment these juvenile offenders were given the same economic opportunities as other

men, the same habits of industry as other men, they will in the vast majority of cases act like other law-abiding men. It was on these considerations that, moral and religious schools, special educational institutions, industrial schools, philanthropic associations, etc., were opened, for the benefit of the juvenile criminals. But these institutions could not for long be continued depending mainly on private charity. The Magistrates also could not always send the young inmates to such institutions without legal sanction. The State, in the meantime, came to recognize formally the value of the ameliorative as compared with the punitive process of dealing with youthful delinquents. This led to the establishment of Reformatories followed by Borstal institutions in comparatively recent times.

The Reformatory School Act of 1854, however, provided for dealing only with juveniles under the age of 16. As later experience showed that the criminal age in a large majority of cases began at the age of 16, the definition of juvenile offender was, in the Children Act of 1908, made clear so as to be applicable only to youths below the age of 16, and it was only such youths that were eligible to be detained in the Reformatory or Industrial Schools. Even with regard to these, a classification was made, those falling below the age of 14 being included in the category of children, not subject to imprisonment and those between 14 and 16 being called young persons. It

was provided that the former could be detain for grave offences in the places of detention established by the Police authority ~~for grave offences in the places of detenti established by the Police authority~~ for an indefinite period, by order of the convicting Magistrate. The young criminals betwe the ages of 14 and 16 could also be detained in the Reformatory Schools for a period not exceeding one month and provision was made in the Probation Act of 1907 to release - them conditionally on promise of good behaviour and placing them under the supervisio of probationary officers for a period not exceeding 3 years, on their personal recognizance that on a breach of their promise, they would present themselves before the Magistrate for judgment. Youthful criminal between the ages of 16 and 21 were, however, placed in a separate class by themselves. With regard to these, the Departmental - Prison's Committee of 1894 reported "The age when the majority of habitual criminals are made lies between 16 and 21. It appear to us that most determined efforts should be made to lay hold of these incipient crimina and to prevent them by strong restraint and rational treatment from recruiting the habitual class. We are of opinion that the experiment of establishing a penal Reformatory under Government management should be tried and that the courts should have power to commit to these establishments offenders under the age of 23 for periods of not less than one year and up to 3 years with a free exercise of a system of license." This is

the beginning of the conception of what is now known as the Borstal system. In process of time, an association of visitors in London Prisons was formed with the prime object of arresting and checking the evil habit of youthful prisoners by "individualization mentally, morally and physically". "To the exhortation and moral persuasion of a selected staff" this Association report "we added physical drill, gymnastics, technical and literary instruction, inducements to good conduct by a system of grades and rewards which though small and trivial in themselves were yet calculated to encourage a spirit of healthy emulation and inspire self-respect." It was then thought that a short period of detention of such prisoners in the jail would not bring the desired result and steps were taken to see that the sentence should not be less than 3 years, conditional liberation being freely granted when the circumstances warranted it, and sufficient arrangements existed for the after-care of such offenders, on their discharge. The Borstal Act of 1908 was the direct result of the efforts of the Committee of Visitors referred to above, embodying the principles enunciated by them. The Act has also specifically provided for dealing under it with only criminals between the ages of 16 and 21. Borstal Associations have also been formed later to take these lads on hand on discharge and lead them into the paths of honesty, industry and employman The key-note of the Borstal system is the

"individualization" of the inmate. It rests primarily on good discipline firmly but kindly administered and it is in the obedience which follows from it that the beginning of moral improvement is laid.

In his most interesting treatise on th ENGLISH PRISON SYSTEM (page 94) Sir E.R. Brise, dealing with the Borstal institution in England, says "These institutions are ful filling in an admirable way the purpose for which they were created, viz., to furnish the opportunity by which many young persons who have ceased to be young offenders (unde 16 years of age) and who are not yet fully developed adults (i.e., over 21 years), may be rescued from a life of crime. The high tone and character of the superintending staff untiring in the efforts which they devote to the moral, litterary and technical education of inmates, the healthy rivalry stimulated by competition not only in the schools but in the playground (football and cricket), the great care devoted to the physical well-being and training in gymnast etc.--experience is daily showing that all these things are having the effect of arres ing in his downward career, the young and often dangerous criminal between the age of 16 and 21."

The object of the Borstal institution was thus explained to Paliament in 1914:-

*ur object is to provide in the Bor-
stal institution a place where the offende
will not be imprisoned but will only be
deprived of his liberty to that degree whi
is necessary to ensure discipline; where
he will leave under strict discipline affe
ing alike his body, his mind and his chara
-ter and where he will be taught an indust
It is not a prison; it is or it should be
far more like a school under severe disci
line with a strict industrial training. We
don't intend the Borstal Institutions to b
anything like a prison and as we develop
in the management of the Borstal institut
I can assure the House that they will more
and more be removed from anything in the n
nature of a prison and become more and
more purely reformative and training insti
tutions."*

*It is reported that the chief occupa-
tions followed by the Borstal institution
are--farm work, building, carpentry, metal
work, tailoring, and shoe-making, besides
such services as cooking and laundry-work.
It is also understood that the institution
is largely self-supporting in the matter o
making and mending ~~goods~~ boots and making up
clothes, and that it sells little to the
public.*

*In regard to the after-care of these
people, Sir E.R.Brise says: "It is common-
place to assert that a good system of
patronage or aid on ~~discharge~~ discharge is
necessary compliment to the present system;
but generally speaking, aid societies either
from the number of persons with whom they
have to deal or from insufficient resource
fail to deal except with a very small propo
tion of cases, but the Borstal Association
takes all cases and spends time and money
equally on each despairing of none and mai
tains a long and continuous record and subs
quent history of each case. Behind all thi
highly
~~heavy~~ organised method of care and supervis*

lies a great and a sincere humanity wh
prevents the work degenerating into a
hard and mechanical routine. The Borst
system by itself would not work wonders
nor by itself eradicate the ~~wishes~~ evil of
anti-social elements from the young cri
minal ~~thought;~~ adult but a system of strict
control and discipline while under dete
tion, followed up and supported by a
real and effective system of patronage
on discharge, furnishes the secret of
the considerable success that has been
obtained.

As the Borstal rules are not appl
cable to the young criminals sentenced
short term imprisonment, i.e. imprisonme
not exceeding about 6 months, they have
a modified Borstal system in the ordina
prisons in which such boys are detained,
under which, they are separated from the
ordinary criminals and paid individual a
-tion to, in the same way as those in re
lar Borstal institutions. Provision is
also made for their after-care for a spe
fied period after discharge.

Such is a brief history of the Juv
-nile Prison system in England.

The excellence of the institution a
Borstal was testified to by the Inspecto
General of Prisons of Ceylon in 1919 in
following words:

"What struck me was - the fine air
and bracing atmosphere; the airy and li
rooms; the physique of the lads .....
the class system by stages leading up to
dormitories, meals in association, games,
etc.

etc., the training for the various trades according to the lad's inclination and also for the army and sea; getting lads away to sea and the army if possible and away from their former surroundings; the farm.

" The idea of a lad of good behaviour gradually getting more privileges till he finally lives like a school boy at a school is splendid."

It will be seen from the above resume that in England there are two main kinds of special institutions for the reformation of juvenile criminals, one for dealing with la of 14 years and under to which boys up to 1 years may also be admitted (Reformatories and the other Borstal institutions for deal with juvenile adult criminals between the a of 16 and 21. Special laws have also bee framed to enable magistrates to confine the respective classes of juveniles in these institutions in preference to committing th to ordinary jails.

So far as British India is concerned, question of handling juvenile criminals was exhaustively investigated by the Indian Jai Committee of 1919-20 and their recommendati proceeded mainly on the lines of the Britis system. They consider that the imprison ment of children under the age of 14 and al of young persons between 14 and 16 is contr to public policy. The principal reason ssigned by them for this view is that

" It is undesirable to familiarise the young with the sights of prison life or t blunt the fear of prison which is one of most powerful deterrents from crime."

They therefore advocate special institution for them away from the prison atmosphere

They are also of opinion that endeavours should be made to approximate these institutions to the ordinary schools avoiding the high enclosing walls and iron-barred windows They also recommend that a matron should always be attached to these institutions for the benefit of the younger boys.

For the other class of adolescent criminals who are not convicted of grave crimes, like murder, rape, decoity, etc., and for those who have relapsed into crime, they recommend the creation of a " special Adolescent institution which will be essentially reformatory in character and will be for the adolescent what the Reformatory School is for the child offender." They are also of opinion that the period of detention in such an institution should not ordinarily be less than 3 years or more than 5. They advocate legislation on the lines of that in the Madras Presidency.

On the question of the occupation to be provided in the special institutions, they say that the object should be to fit the boy for outside life. They are of opinion that merely mechanical occupations should be avoided, while instruction in carpentry, blacksmithy, motor-mechanics, gardening, fitters' work, etc. may be given in addition to agriculture for which a small farm should be attached to each institution. They are also in favour of physical exercises and drill to fit the adolescence for the army if need be. Their recommendations in respect

of games and recreations are practically same as are followed in the Borstal Insti tions in England. With a view to reliev the inmates from the deadening effect of institutional life, they are of opinion t a system of grades and rewards should be instituted and that those in the higher grade should be given certain special con cessions and liberties such as allowing t to go out unattended, spending their mone sweets, etc., allowing them to keep their cash box, etc.

In regard to the after-care of the inmates on their release, the system foll in England is to form what are called Bor Associations. The members of such Asso tions (who are all non-officials) are exp ed to keep a vigilant watch over the dis- charged or licensed adolescents, by findi them useful occupations, seeing that they not associate with bad or criminal charac and generally to advise them on all occas It is also usual in some institutions to attach a Government Officer to these asso tions to specially interview these boys a give them suitable advice when necessary. The expenses of such associations are met from a fund mainly drawn from public subs ptions supplemented by an equivalent amou from Government. There are also private philanthropic institutions formed for the reclamation of these juveniles adults by furnishing them with work or capital for starting small industries of their own.

The Indian Jail Committee have recommended the formation of a Committee of Visitors to be attached to the special institutions, and that this Committee should be composed of large employers of labour in the vicinity of the institutions. They are of opinion that the selection for membership should be based more on ability to help the work of the institution than on mere social or political prominence. They add that such a non-official agency should be supplemented as in the western countries by direct official agents, under the designation of Parole Officers.

The question of establishing a Reformatory school in Mysore was under the consideration of Government for a long time past. When the matter came up for a final decision in 1917, it was thought that the smallness of the number of juvenile offenders sentence to 6 months rigorous imprisonment or more did not warrant the establishment of a separate Reformatory for them at a high cost. The matter was therefore dropped for the time being. It was again taken up seriously in 1923 and although the proposal was approved, it was postponed for 2 years on account of financial stringency. Since then the members of the Representative Assembly have been pressing for the establishment of a Reformatory in Mysore on the model of the one at Mathunga. Plans and estimates were accordingly called for from the Chief Engineer. The cost of the building alone

on a modest scale to provide for 50 inmates is ~~was~~ estimated at about Rs.45,000.

While the question of the location of the Reformatory at Hebbal or elsewhere was still undecided, the Director of Horticulture suggested that it might be a Borstal Institute and located at the Sunkal Farm for various reasons. On the I.G. of Prisons being ~~remarked~~ consulted, he was of opinion that Hassan would suit better, as the District lock up at the place which is in close proximity to the Industrial School could be made available with slight alterations. This proposal had the advantage of largely reducing the cost on the building although a smaller District lock up had to be newly constructed. The matter now stands at that stage.

The main points for consideration are

(1) whether it is enough if a House of Correction is constructed for all juveniles up to 21 years of age or whether there should be a Reformatory for the juveniles up to the age of 16 and another Borstal Institution for juvenile adults between the ages of 16 and 21.

(2) If there should be 2 Institutions, where they should be located?

(3) What should be the scheme of teaching in these Institutions?

(4) What is the recurring cost?

(5) Whether the institutions could be made self-supporting?

I. From the statement of juvenile prisoners furnished by the Superintendent of the Central Jail it will be seen that the number of adult juveniles above 16 years of age was 103 in the last year, the average for the past 4 years being 87. The average number of those up to the age of 15 is about 29. But a very large number of these juvenile offenders, on an average 94 per year, are sentenced to not more than 3 months. The average number of the rest is as follows :-

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	..	13
Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year	..	3
Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years	..	4
And, above 2 years	..	1

The Borstal institution is meant only for adult juveniles and, judging from the average number of such juveniles, there is scope for establishing a Borstal institute in Mysore. As the present average number of juveniles below 15 years age is only 29, it may be possible to detain them the Central Jail or the Mysore Jail apart from the adult criminals under the modified Borstal system that may be introduced, without having a separate Reformatory for them.

In regard to the adult juveniles, the main difficulty at present is that there is no law in Mysore empowering Courts to pass indeterminate sentences in their case and also to commit them to these special institutions in preference to the Ja The main condition for detaining a juvenile adult in a Borstal institute is that he should be senten to not less than 3 years but in Mysore, the cases such sentences are nil. It was felt in the West that the training in the Borstal institute would n be effective unless the criminal was detained in t institute for a sufficiently

long time to enable him to get over his criminal surroundings and to obtain sufficient training to eke out his livelihood honourably after release. The question of legislating in the matter in Mysore seems to be a necessity to provide for indeterminate sentences in the case of juvenile offenders.

The Indian Jail Committee also were of opinion that the period of detention of a juvenile adult in a Borstal Institute should not ordinarily be less than 3 years or more than 5 and that legislation on the lines of that in the Madras Presidency should be undertaken to provide for it.

II. The next question for consideration is, if ~~there should be 2 institutions~~, where the Borstal Inst: ~~they~~ should be located. While the Inspector-General of Prisons recommended that the Institute should be established at Hassan, the Director of Horticulture thought that it could be more usefully established near the Sunkal Farm, Bangalore. The cost of a Borstal Building is estimated at about Rs. 44,000; but, if the existing District Lock-up at Hassan were converted into an Institute, the cost is estimated to be about Rs. 10,000. But this proposal involves the erection of a new District Lock-up the cost of which is about Rs. 28,000. The location of the Institute at Hassan is recommended on account of the salubrious climate of the place and also its close proximity to the Industrial School in addition to the fact of its being far removed from the Jail at mosphere. The

advantage of locating it at the Sunkal Farm is that the in-mates will have thorough training in Horticulture and general gardening.

If a separate Reformatory is also decided upon, its location has to be considered. Following the opinion of experts in the West, it should not be located even near the Borstal Institute nor in the Jail, as jail atmosphere is not considered to be conducive to the mental development of the juveniles. In this case also, the in-mates should have training in some trade for a sufficiently long time to enable them to reform themselves by the rigorous training given in the institution.

III. The third point for consideration is, what should be the scheme of teaching in these institutions? The Inspector-General of Prisons does not specifically say what kind of instruction should be given. He has merely suggested the appointment of 3 Work Inspectors, 1 Sports Instructor and 1 lay teacher in addition to a couple of religious Ministers. The Jail Committee was of opinion that mere mechanical occupations should be avoided, while instruction in carpentry, black-smithy, motor mechanics, gardening, fitter's work, &c., may be given in addition to agriculture. To this, may perhaps be added tailoring and rattan-work.

In regard to the general scheme of work in the Institute, the scheme recommended by the Jail Committee may be considered. They do not advocate the appointment of Jail officials for charge of the Institute, nor the

nor the restrictions ordinarily adopted in Jails in the Reformatory also some small arts and crafts in addition to the elementary school education may be imparted under the supervision of a competent Superintendent.

(4) In regard to the recurring cost, the Inspector General of Prisons suggests the following establishment for the Borstal Institute :-

1 Superintendent on a pay of Rs.100-10-150

Executive Establishment.

1 Manager	on a pay of	Rs.60-4-80
1 Sergeant	do	35-5-50
8 Warders	do	15 each, of whom one will be a gardener.

Clerical Establishment.

1 Steward or Store Keeper	on Rs.30-2-40
1 Accountant and Clerk	30-2-40
1 Orderly or peon	12

Mechanical and Educational Estt.

1 lay teacher	on Rs.30-2-40
2 religious Ministers	15 each
3 Work Inspectors	24-2-30
1 Sports Instructor	20-1-25
2 Cooks	15
2 Scavengers	10 each.

Medical Estt.

1 Sub Asst. Surgeon on grade pay with Rs.20 allowance.

The David Sasoon Industrial and Reformatory institution at Bombay has an average attendance of about 340 boys, of whom 78 were those admitted under the orders of magistrates and whose age ranges from 9 to 15 years. The longest period of stay of the boys is about 5 years and the shortest one year. The handicrafts taught in the institution are carpentry, blacksmiths and fitters work, cane weaving,

painting and polishing, tailoring, gardening and cotton spinning in a neighbouring mill. The total value of articles made in the institution amounts to over Rs.8,000 of which nearly Rs.4,000 is on account of articles supplied to customers. This is exclusive of the garden produce which is valued at nearly Rs.2,000. Elementary educatio is also given in Marathi, Guzerathi and English.

It is also reported that a large number of boys who were taught in particular trade in the institution actually took up that trade after discharge as a means of livelihood.

In the Chengleput Reformatory school prominence is first given to the physical trainin of the inmates.

> " As soon as a boy is admitted into a school he is drafted for 6 months into the garden class for open air course of training. He learns the elements of agriculture and the use of the spade, the shovel and the mamty and the whole class raises water for irrigation. This exercise helps at the very outset to develop the physique of the boys."

The moral training given there is based on the broad principles of morality common to all religions and definite religious instruction is also given according to the creed of the boy. The general education given is of a very elementary character which is sufficient to enable the boys to keep accounts and to read and write their own vernacular. On the question of giving industria training in the Reformatory classes, Mr. J.W. Coombez in his book on the Juvenile Criminal in Southern India says

> " In the present age of India's economic condition, it is not desirable that machinery worked by power should be introduced into reformatory schools at all events to any large

and a demand arises for skilled artisan
A few of our boys ~~should have~~ live in t
big towns do get admission into railway
workshops, but the majority find their
back into villages and for this hand la
is the best. It forms an excellent
prepatory training to the handling of
machinery and a youth who is able to ma
things with his hands easily learns the
use of machinery and readily acquires s
in that direction."

It is reported that at the Chengleput schoo
a boy receives 5 hours of industrial and 3 h
of general education.

In this connection, the following extra
from the Report of Borstal Schools in Madras
for 1929 will be of interest.

" Classes and sports are features of th
training. The long Borstal day passes
and every detail of it is meticulously reg
ted. Physical exercises, workshop hours,
literary instruction limited to the elemen
of reading, writing and arithmetic, religi
and moral instruction and recreation, all
play their part in the scheme of training
through it all runs the influence of the
Borstal officer helping the lad to make the
most of himself by reasonable discipline an
training of body, mind and character to ena
him to bear his own burden on discharge.
The Borstal schools do not claim to teach a
trade; there is not sufficient time for tha
within the limits of the sentence in certai
cases, but a reasonably intelligent and
industrious lad can acquire such knowledge
will make him at least a useful workman and
at the same time he will learn habits of ha
work and self control. Our aim and purpos
is to teach wayward lads to be self-control
men, to choose between right and wrong, to
train them to be fit for freedom and genera
set them in the right direction by example
and equip them in every way to face life
confidently. Scoutcraft forms a special
feature of the training given and continued
to make good progress. The training
appeals to the boys and it certainly has a
most inspiring effect on them."

x x x

" The chief industries taught in the
schools are carpentry, smithy, weaving,
tailoring, bookbinding, coir-rope makin and
rattan work. Practical training is also
given in masonry, laundry and agriculture."

The cost per head of maintenance of a juvenile prisoner at Madras is between Rs.1 to Rs.144 per annum. In the Mysore Jails, the average cost of maintaining a prisoner is given as about Rs.148. The cost of a juvenile prisoner is not given separately. The cost per head in the David Sasoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution is about Rs.272. The cost however in the Madras Presidency varies according to locality.

The results of the working of the David Sasoon Industrial Institution in Bombay, may be possible to ascertain such institutions are self supporting completely.

V. The next point for consideration is whether the institutions could be made self supporting.

In regard to the after care of the juvenile, ~~PRISONERS~~ the recommendations made by the Jail Committee may be considered.

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BOMBAY JAIL ADMINISTRATION

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS OF INDIA.)

BOMBAY, Sep. 25.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The annual administration report of the Bombay Jail Department, for the year 1929, has been published. The two outstanding events of the year were the passing of the Borstal Act and the conference held at Delhi to consider the revision of jail rules. As a result of the passing of the Borstal Act, it is proposed to convert the Juvenile Jail at Dharwar into a Borstal School and to form a Borstal Association through which it is hoped that members of the public will interest themselves in the welfare of the lads who have been released after reformative treatment in the Borstal School.

The conference at Delhi resulted in a new classification of prisoners into three classes, the classification, except in the distinction between the first two classes where the nature of the crime is an additional factor, being based on the prisoner's social status and mod of living.

There has been no great change in the average jail population as compared with recent years. There were 13,204 prisoners in 1929 as against 12,898 in the preceding year. The slight increase may be attributed to the riots in Bombay which made it necessary to open a special temporary prison at Worli. The admissions during the year included 53 Europeans, 14 Anglo-Indians, 240 Indian Christians, 6,762 Mahomedans, 7,023 Hindus, 19 Buddhists, and 40 other classes. There was a very gratifying fall in the number of admissions of children under 16 years of age, there being only 27 such prisoners against 53 in the previous year.

"It is essential", says the Inspector-General of Prisons "that every endeavour possible should be made to keep children out of prison, but unfortunately we still lack a Probation Act and instances do occur where the terms of Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code cannot be applied and there is no option but to commit young children to prison." The Inspector-General points out the futility of short sentences awarded to young offenders. These short sentences serve no useful purpose whatsoever. Reformation cannot be attempted in the time nor are the sentences deterrent.

The total number of prisoners between the ages 16 and 21 admitted during the year was 1,624 males and 73 females, as compared with 1,577 males and 81 females in 1928. Of these, 205 male prisoners were sent to the Dharwar Juvenile Jail.

The number of habituals fell practically to the same level as that for 1927. There were 3,735 of this class of prisoners for the year under report as compared with 4,017 during the

RELEASE OF PRISONERS UNDER REMISSION SYSTEM

The number of prisoners released under the remission system was 4,925 as compared with 4,802 in 1928. The jail offences dealt with by the criminal courts numbered 91 as compared with 54 in 1928 and 48 in 1927. 16,246 offences were dealt with by the Superintendents as compared with 14,245 in the preceding year. The number of prisoners fettered for punishment or security was 6,120 as compared with 5,188 in 1928. There were 35 floggings as compared with 33 in the previous year. The practice of encouraging good behaviour among prisoners by the award of special remission was continued, and there were no less than 14,583 such remissions during the year.

There was an increase in both the sick and the death rates compared with that of the previous year. The sick rate was 19.9 per 1,000 as against 19.2 in the year 1928. The death rate per 1,000 was 10.3 against 8.6. The increase in the death rate though a little high as compared with previous year, is lower than that of any other province in India except the United Provinces and Madras.

"NO REAL OVERCROWDING"

In certain prisons the daily population slightly exceeded the sanctioned strength but there was no real overcrowding, says the Inspector-General, as the excess number was accommodated in workshops at night and there was ample accommodation and space within the main walls for the population during the day. The daily average number sentenced to labour was 10,325. Of these, 997 were employed in the jail garden, 432 on jail repairs, 1,085 as convict officers, and 1,253 as prison servants. If the necessary services were performed by free labour and paid for at the local rates, the cost to the Government, would have been Rs. 5½ lakhs. By the employment of prisoners the Government have saved over Rs. 2½ lakhs. The daily average number of prisoners employed on jail manufactures was 4,141. Including prisoners employed extramurally the total number on remunerative work was 4,518.

The average cash earnings per prisoner were Rs. 18-4-5 as compared with Rs. 25-1 in the previous year. The average earnings per prisoner employed on jail manufactures were Rs. 41-12-4 as against Rs. 55-7 in 1928. The average net profit per prisoner sentenced to labour was Rs. 20-14-1 and per prisoner employed on manufactures Rs. 37-11-7, as compared with Rs. 22-11-4 and Rs. 50-3 respectively during the previous year. The total net profits amounted to Rs. 2,15,611 as against Rs. 2,32,557 in the year 1928.

The average gross cost of maintaining a prisoner was Rs. 137-13-8 but the net cost, after deducting profits, was Rs. 121. The cost of feeding the prisoners was Rs. 46-3 per head.

It is interesting to note that out of 17,989 prisoners released during the year, 9448 or 52.5 per cent gained weight in prison, 4520 or 25.1 per cent remained stationary, and 4031 or 22.4 per cent lost weight.